The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,852.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage ..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 28th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

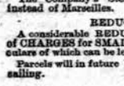
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 21st January 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2nd February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 31st instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 28th instant.)

THE new A 1 Screw Steamship COLLINGWOOD, 732 nett registered tons, 120 nominal horse power, 400 effective, Robert Hutchinson, Commander, has excellent accommodation for 30 first-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 20th instant.)

THE new A1 screw steamer MILBANKE, 843 nett registered tons, 300 Horse Power, John H. Smith, Commander.

This Vessel has good accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For rates of Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, (occasionally ALEXANDRIA), PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the newly English built s. s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, Captain Dodero, with superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the 8th or 9th of next month and will probably be ready to sail on or about the 15th of February.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	38	25	Including Wines.	9
Alexandria	41	25		9-10
Messina	45	32		12
Naples	47	34		13
Leghorn	47	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles with Brandebigum at			Without Food.	
Genoa	52	35		14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children of above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are only allowed to break a VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE PORTS in the Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Pass. returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

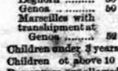
Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents for the Italian Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th January 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY with the Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 20th February. This Steamer has limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine and transit through Egypt.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-15
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

MAIL STEAMERS between Trieste and Bombay, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 930 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia in the Levant to Port Said, the passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have on board an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller is within an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at half fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and in Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th January 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £32 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £38; 2nd class £24.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Courage, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

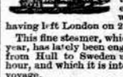
1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI ... Rs.	140	Rs. 100	To ROME ... Rs.	150	Rs. 102-8
" VENICE ... Rs.	138	Rs. 103	" MUNICH. Rs.	208	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)



THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 300 nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, now on the way to this Port with a full complement of Passengers, having left London on 21st ultimo.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon will be engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:

1st Class to Suez £30
Ditto Liverpool..... £50
2nd Class Ditto £30

Further particulars may be learned on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bunder to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	0 12	0 12
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. City of Oxford are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship ULOOATS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BOATS to take delivery of the Goods, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE,
Agents for Captain.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, on quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

47 Bales Grey Shirtings
5 ditto ditto T Cloth
15 Cases Coloured Bordered Grey Dhotees.
5 ditto T Red and Yellow Prints
2 ditto T R d Doriahs
6 ditto Persian Prints

And a quantity of superior Cut and Engraved Glassware, containing Decanters, Jugs, Water Goblets, Glass Tumblers, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Pheaton by Broadwood and Sons, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a handsome English-built four-seated Open Carriage by Thorn, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage Horses, and a set of English Plated Mounted double Harness, &c., at McLelland's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

On TUESDAY MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Bedding, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of F. L. Brown, Esq., changing his Residence, the same comprises rich star Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services best Bedsteads, such as Hollow Cu ry Dishes, Plated C ntand Pickle Frames, Ice Pitcher, Salver, set of Spoons and Forks, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, &c., Cutlery, &c., handsome Blackwood Dressing Tables, such as Carved Dining Table in four pieces, Sideboard, Screens, Dining-room Chairs, Teapoys, Circular, Pier, and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Couches, Chiffonier, first-rate Oil Paintings and Chromolithographs in gilt frames, a first-rate full tone Mahogany Square Piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, handsome English Brass Bedsteads, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobe, Clothes Press, Light Bed-room Chairs, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Open Carriage, with a pair of fast trotting Grey Arab Horses and Harness.

A Bay Australian Horse, 17 hands high, goes quiet in single and double Harness.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Pheaton by Broadwood and Sons, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a handsome English-built light Mail Phaeton, with a pair of handsome Iron Grey Arab Horses, and set of English plated mounted Carriage Harness, a handsome English-built circular Glass-mounted Miniature Brougham, by Thorn, and at Widenness, Mazagon.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Surgeon Major F. C. Twetrell, the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Plateware, such as a set of Dish Covers, containing 4, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Ice Pitchers, round Salvers, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery &c. handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Round Dining Table for 8 persons, Side Board, Screens, Dining-room Chairs, Circular, Pier, and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing Room Chairs, Conversation Couches, Teapoys, Whatnots, a first-class English Mahogany Grand Action Square Piano by Collard and Collard, in first-rate tune, expressly made to order for Indian Climate, a first-rate Sewing Machine in capital order by Wheler and Wilson, a Students' Microscope, a Ice Machine, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Clothes and Gown Presses, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Town Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, a lot of fresh Oilmanstores by Crosse and Blackwell, a Grass Cutting Machine, a Grinding ditto, plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, with a pair of iron grey Arab Horses and Harness.

A Ditto Ditto Circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham by Thorn.

A first-rate Milch Cow and Calf.
Surat Goats in Milk, &c.
No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK SARRIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the Indentor Jairam Luckmidass, the following:—

J L 115	1	5 and 8	12, 10 cases, 50 pieces each, Red Silk Sarries, 45 inches 8 yards.
"	6	7 and 13	13, 5 do. 45 inches 8½ yards.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per ship ROYAL VISITOR, from Mauritius, are requested to SEND BOATS to receive DELIVERY as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by Captain Gress at the risk and expense of the concerned, without further notice.

OWEN and OKELL, Agents.

Bombay, 21st January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship NELSON, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 21st January, 1871.

BLOOM MUSCATEL RAISINS,

The finest picked Malaga Fruit.
Box of about 2½ lb.,
Cash Rs. 4; Credit Rs. 4-8.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the above Association to send in statements of such claims in writing to Mr. S. P. FRAMJEE, the Liquidator of the above Association, at his Office in No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, or to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Liquidator, at their Office in Apollo Street, within three months from the date hereof, after which time the Liquidator will proceed to take the necessary steps for the dissolution of the Company, which are prescribed by Section XCV. of Act XIX. of 1857, without regard to such claims as may be outstanding and of which no such statement shall have been sent in.

ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of the Oriental Ship Owning Association, Limited.

Bombay, January 1871.

NOTICE.—In continuation of our FORMER NOTICE we now beg to inform our Constituents that we have THIS DAY ADVANCED our QUOTATIONS for CHAMPAGNE as per Advertisement in another column.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the privilege of taking the FRUIT of the MANGOE, APPLE, and SHEGUT TREES on the GOVERNMENT LAND at Malabar Hill for the period of ONE YEAR will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office on 2nd February 1871 at 3 P.M.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 18th January 1871.

MONTPELLIER HOUSE,
PRIVATE BOARDING and LODGING,
No. 283, Middle Colaba.

MONTPELLIER HOUSE, most delightfully situated within an easy distance of the Fort, is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of PERMANENT and TRANSIENT BOARDERS. Gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of the comforts of a First-class English Home will do well to make early appl cation, as only a limited number can be accommodated. Also a First-class BILLIARD TABLE.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,
The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY and POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.
See that it bears the signature of
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,
Surpasses all crude spices for making
CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on
CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOR SALE.—One new 8-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, with Boiler, Fittings, and Tools. A quantity of BLEACHED CANVAS, assorted numbers.

Messrs. MUNROE & Co.'s "COOPER."
Quarts ..... at Rs. 5 per doz.
Pints ..... " 3 do.

Messrs. THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' BRANDIES.
Champagne Cognac in 1 and 2 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 p. doz.
Vieux do. " 18 do.
Cognac ..... " 16 do.

Also,
Sauterne, in 1 dozen cases ..... " 10 do.

Messrs. ROBB, MOORE, & Co.'s CLARET.
In 1 dozen cases ..... at Rs. 11 per doz.

Messrs. GIBB & BRUCE'S SHERRY.
Amontillado, in 1 dozen cases ..... at Rs. 22 per doz.
Black Seal ..... "

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1871.

PARIAN STATUARY.

A SELECT SERIES OF
EXACT REPRODUCTIONS
of many of the
FINEST SCULPTURES EXTANT.

DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION TO
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY CITY MISSION will be HELD in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, on MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 5 P.M.

The attendance of the Public is invited.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.—NOTICE.—From 1st January 1871, INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, will be allowed only on the MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES, but no interest will be allowed on Balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

By order of the Directors,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.
MYJEE FAIR.

The Public are informed that on and after THIS DATE, and during the continuance of the MYJEE FAIR, "PIECE GOODS" of all descriptions conveyed from Bombay to Myjee will be charged at a SPECIAL REDUCED RATE of Rs. 1-8 per Maund. This Special Rate will remain in force until the 15th March next.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT for LANDING and DELIVERING STORES and MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY the 25th day of January 1871 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider—

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace intimating that the Contractor of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding Quarter and that they are on the table.

2. The nomination of the Standing and Finance Committees of the Bench for 1871.

3. The nomination of Visiting Justices for the Bombay Jails for the year 1871.

4. The Municipal Commissioner to ask the Bench to nominate a Select Committee of Hindoo Justices to consider how the funds recently voted by the Bench shall be expended, and generally to superintend the Burning and Burial grounds of the Hindoo community.

5. Report of the Select Committee of the Justices appointed to value the real property of the Corporation.

6. The Municipal Commissioner to lay before the Meeting a Communication from Messrs. Stearns, Hogart and Co., and another from Messrs. Lawrence and Co., on the subject of laying Street Railways in Bombay.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 16th January 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1860, and of the GREAVE COTTON AND WOOD SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Liquidator.

UPON reading the Affidavit of NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Liquidator of the above Company, sworn on the Fourteenth Day of January, instant, and upon hearing Mr. CRAWFORD, of the Firm of Messrs Leathes and Crawford, Attorneys for the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, I do order that all parties interested in the liquidation of the above Company do attend before me Chambers, at the High Court, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, instant, at a quarter to 11, on the hearing of the Application on behalf of the said Liquidator that the matters referred to in the Affidavit of the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia should be considered, and such Order made therein as to this Honourable Court seem fit.—Dated this 16th day of January 1871.

L. H. BAYLEY.

N.B.—Contributories or Creditors of the above Company wishing to see the Affidavit of the Liquidator, referred to in the above Order, are requested to call at the Office of the undersigned, where a Copy of the same may be seen and any information obtained

LEATHES and CRAWFORD,
Attorneys for the Liquidator.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,
Opposite the Secretariat, Bombay,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.)

CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to their choice and well-assorted STOCK, which has been specially selected and manufactured to their order and received per Overland route. Their rates for Cash and Credit Payments will be found to compare most favourably with Home Charges.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co's. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, six for ...	22 8	25 8
Fine Long Cloth Shirts, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, six for ...	28 0	31 8
Printed Cambric Shirts, neat striped patterns with Collars attached, six for ...	22 8	25 8
Best French Printed Cambric Shirts with Collars attached, six for ...	28 0	31 8
Dress Shirts, French Embroidered Fronts, each from ...	7 0	8 0
Celebrated Oxford Shirts, cool and absorbing, highly recommended to Sportsmen or those actively employed, each ...	6 8	7 8
Ditto Ditto six for ...	37 0	42 8
Best Wool Flannel Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, each ...	8 8	9 8
Ditto Ditto six for ...	49 0	56 0
Best Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, each ...	9 0	10 0
Ditto Ditto six for ...	52 0	58 0
Best Spun Silk Shirts, each ...	11 8	13 0
Ditto Ditto six for ...	67 0	75 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s SLEEPING SUITS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Striped Cambric Sleeping Suits,	each	6 8	7 8
French Printed	do	7 8	8 8
Oxford Cloth	do cool & absorbing	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Flannel	do	17 0	19 8
Best Silk and Wool	do	17 8	20 0
Best Spun Silk	do	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s PYJAMAS.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Striped Cambric, each	...	...	3 0	3 8
Do do six for	...	...	16 8	19 0
French Printed Cambric, each	...	...	3 8	4 0
Do do do six for	...	...	18 8	22 0
Oxford Cloth do each	...	...	4 12	5 12
Wove Flannel, each do	...	...	8 8	9 0
Silk and Wool do	...	...	8 8	9 8
Spun Silk do	...	...	11 0	12 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s DRESSING GOWNS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Flannel ...	...	17 0	18 8
Best Silk and Wool...	... do...	18 0	20 0
Printed Cashmere—Fast Colours	... do...	23 0	26 0
Oxford Cloth ...	... do...	10 0	11 8

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co.'s SOCKS.

		Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks,	...per doz.	11 0 12 8
Fine mixed coloured Cotton Socks	do...	12 8 13 8
Super mixed Cotton Socks, Fancy stripes ...	do...	17 8 19 0
Ex-fine Balbrigan Socks ...	do...	25 0 29 0
Super-Plain Merino Socks ...	do...	17 8 19 0
Superfine Merino Socks, Fancy striped, do...		19 8 22 8
Men's Ribbed Merino Knickerbocker Stockings for Shooting ...	...per pair	4 12 5 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers ...	...per pair	2 0 2 4

ASQUITH & Co.'s UNDER-VESTS.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Celebrated Gauze Merino Vests, each...	...	...	3 4	3 12
Do. do. do.	do.	six for	19 0	21 0
Do. Super Gauze	do.	each	4 4	4 12
Do. do.	do.	six for	24 0	27 0
Do. Real India Gauze Vests, each			5 4	6 0
Do. do.	do.	six for	30 0	35 0
Do. Silver Grey Merino Vests, long Sleeves for Travellers, each			5 0	5 12
Do. do.	do.	six for	29 0	33 0

SCARF & TIE DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH & Co.'s TIES.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
White Cambric Dress Ties, each ...	...	0 8	0 10
Do. do. do.	do.	six for ...	5 8	6 12
Black Tom Thumb Ties, each ...	...	0 14	1 0
Coloured do. do.	...	0 14	1 0
Black Edrington's, 1 inch wide, each	...	1 4	1 8

ASQUITH & Co.'s SCARVES.

			Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ollivier Scarf, made Sailor's knot, each ...			1 12	2 0
Do. do. rich quality, Silk or Satin, each			2 8	3 0
Duke Scarf, large knot, spring fastening, each			2 0	2 4
Do. do. rich quality, Black or Fancy Garnets, each ...			2 12	3 4
Windsor Scarf, for Sailor's knot or Ring, each			1 12	2 0
Do. do. rich Fancy Silk or Satin, each			2 0	2 4
Do. do. Corded or Plain Silk, each ...			3 8	4 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s BRACES.

			Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Indiarubber Braces, very strong, each ...			2 0	2 4
Web Braces, Narrow, with Indiarubber ends, each ...			1 8	1 12
Cantal Braces, extra long, leather ends, each			2 4	2 12
Guyot's Braces, in all colours, the Favourite in hot Climates, each ...			1 12	2 0

ASQUITH & Co.'s LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

			Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ivory and Gold, warranted 14-Carat Gold Front Studs, set ...	...	...	3 8	4 0
Collar do. each

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 21.

Grant, Captain, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Stewart, Captain, 66th Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Shaw, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England
Jacob, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Malligaum.
Vibart, Captain, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Wilson, Surgeon, Medical Department, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 21.

Taylor, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.
Hawthorne, Colonel, general duty, on leave, to Umballa.

JANUARY 22.

Stewart, Captain, 66th Regiment, on leave, to Tirhoot.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, January 17.)

Mr. B. Horsbrugh, Acting Principal Assistant Collector of Vizagapatam, leave for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough from 1st February.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Moberly, R.E., Superintending Engineer of the 3rd Division, three months privilege leave.

Mr. G. J. Turner, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, twenty months' leave to Europe, on medical certificate.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint Colonel Charles Francis Fordyce, C. B, to be Private Secretary to His Excellency, vice Mr. Garstin, resigned.

Mr. George Lee Morris to officiate as Second Member of the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. Thornhill, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. John Hunter Blair to officiate as Third Member of the Board of Revenue during the employment of Mr. Morris as Second Member.

Mr. John Henry Garstin to officiate as Collector of Madras and Protector of Emigrants during the employment of Mr. Hunter Blair on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. James Hope to act as Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam during the absence of Mr. Ellis on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. John Kelsall to act as Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Vizagapatam during the employment of Mr. Boswell on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Samuel Trant McCarthy to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, to have effect from the 3rd proximo.

The Honourable William Holloway is appointed to officiate as the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras during the absence of the Honourable Sir C. H. Scotland, Kt., or until further orders.

Lieutenant George Chamberlain Cooper, Infantry General List, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class in the Kistna District, during the employment of Lieutenant Heming on other duty, or until further orders.

This cancels his appointment notified in the Gazette of the 27th ultimo.

Mr. John Ewart Edwards Agincourt Boyd, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police 1st class, in Coimbatore, during the employment of Lieutenant Ogilvie on other duty, or until further orders.

Colonel A. J. M. Boileau, R.E., Superintending Engineer of the first grade, is posted to the 5th Division.

The Reverend John William Wynch, M.A. attained the rank of Senior Chaplain on the 14th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel A. C. Silver, of the Infantry, Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, to officiate as Secretary to Government, Military Department, during the absence on leave to Europe of Major-General Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B. and C.S.I., or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Napier George Campbell, Royal Artillery, to be Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, in succession to Colonel Fordyce.

Major W. Hudleston, of the Staff Corps, to be in charge of Pensioners and holders of Family Certificates, vice Major P. Salter, who is permitted to resign at his own request.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre 1st Madras Fusiliers.

Lieutenant Reginald Coleridge Parry (102nd Foot) to have the position of Captain, vice Seton, who retires. Dated 30th November 1870

Cadre 43rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Kenlis Fergus Stevenson (Captain in Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain, in succession to Phelps. Dated 16th September 1870.

Captain David Monro, Staff Corps, to have the rank from 28th September 1868, vice Paxton, retired.

Captain Albert Dawson Phelp (Staff Corps) to have rank from 12th September 1869, in succession to Munro.

Cadre 52nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Frederick Kilgour (Captain in Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain, vice Lateward, deceased. Dated 9th December 1870.

Infantry General List.

Lieutenant Charles Sean Smith to be Captain, vice Borradaile, Cadre 14th Native Infantry, exchanged to 19th Foot. Dated 30th November 1870.

Madras Volunteer Guards.—Captain J. McL. Miller is granted sick leave to Europe for two years, from date of embarkation from Madras.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Major General R. Shubrick, of the Infantry, Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, on residue of furlough to Europe (2 years and 17 days), and to embark from Bombay.

Colonel W. J. Tweedie, of the Infantry, Commandant 10th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Calcutta or Bombay.

Captain J. W. C. Henderson, Staff Corps, Station Staff Officer Saint Thomas' Mount, on furlough (medical certificate) for twenty months, and to embark from Madras.

Surgeon J. J. Heffernan, Civil Surgeon and in medical charge of Jail, Rangoon, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

Captain C. J. Smith, of the Royal (Madras) Engineers, Executive Engineer of the first grade, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, is permitted to proceed to Sea and Australia on furlough (medical certificate) for three months, and to embark from Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Koina (s)	Prujmo	Jedda, Jan. 3.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, Jan. 18.
	Royal Visitor	Green	Mauritius, Dec. 3.
	Dinapore	Wilson	Cardiff, Oct. 1.
	General Havelock (s)	Drowitz	Mandvee, Jan. 18.
	Mahsa	Thomas	Cardiff, Sept. 28.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, Jan. 19.
22	De Ruyter (s)	Young	Liverpool, Dec. 17.
	Orlando (s)	Dossor	London, Dec. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Sumatra (s)	Fraser	Aden and Suez.
	Mahsa	Nagles	Colombo.
	General Havelock (s)	Drowitz	Veraval.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
18	City of Lucknow	Watson	Glasgow, Oct. 12.
	Berkshire	Cammell	Hyeres, Sept. 3.
	Rajmahal	Baldentot	Liverpool, Sept. 4.
	Lady	Ellery	Liverpool, Sept. 24.
19	Forte(s)	Fairfax	Trincomallee, Jan 4.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
17	Constantia	Forns	Moulmein.
18	Punjab (s)	Starratt	Bombay.
	Dacca (s)		Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
17	Gosforth		London.
	Dashiel		London.

Passengers arrived per Punjab—Dr and Mrs Grant.
Per s s Dacca—Rev Mr and Mrs Scudder and 2 children, Mr W Forbes, Mr J Hooper.

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 16 crates earthenware, V. Talub.

FROM LONDON.

Duke of Edinburgh, 30 boxes champagne, Martin, Young & Co.; 1 case lamps, E. Pear Mohomed; 19 bales printing paper, Bell, Vente & Larkins.

Daphne, 6 cases books, &c., 5 packages China and glassware, &c., Martin, Young & Co; 9 boxes brandy, Aderjee Dorabjee.

Collingwood (s), 5 cases musical boxes, &c., N. Dewjeebhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Amoy, 40 casks ricebowls, and 94 boxes tobacco pipes P. Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Admiral J. de la Graviere, 25 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co

FROM SUEZ.

Collingwood (s), 12 cases zinc sheets, N. and B. Wadia & Co.

JANUARY 21ST.

FROM LONDON.

H. A. Brightman (s), 13 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Sam Mendal, 59 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Canning, 29 cases oilmanstore, &c. K. M. Cooty & Co.
Collingwood (s), 2 cases glass buttons, stationery, &c., Crawford & Co; 7 cases champagne, Henry Rogers.
Daphne, 18 cases pictures, A. C. Gumpert & Co.; 40 cases sherry and brandy, Henry Rogers; 11 bales printing paper, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Duke of Edinburgh, 41 boxes sporting gunpowder, Blackwell & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Amoy, 75 casks pale ale and 75 casks stout, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Iris (s), 20 barrels benda, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FROM CLYDE.

City of Amoy, 30 cases ginger wine, 30 cases rum, and 5 cases orange bitters, Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Milbanke (s), 110 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 87 bales cotton, Heeralal Ramgopal; 125 bales cotton, Dhunrey Vussonda; 500 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 10 bales cow hides, Hajee Ebram Jetaker; 7 bales cotton, James Scott & Co.; 36 bales cottoa, Canjee Lalljee; 336 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Bennington, 39 bales cotton, Ramcurson Rampertab; 130 bales cotton, Khistram Shalgram; 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 74 bales cotton, Dharsee Mooljee; 15 bales cow hides, Hajee Ebram Jetaker.

Kimjee Oodowjee, 14 bales cotton, Mudungopal Malkenroy; 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 500 bags rapeseed, David Sassoon & Co.

Collingwood (s), 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 bundles galls, Dossa Thakersey; 250 bales cotton, Sewram Khoosal; 250 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Govindram Jaigopall; 2,051 bundles coir yarn, Hurradas Nanjee; 50 bales wool, Pursotum Kessowjee; 30 bales cotton Megjee Poonjee.

Baroda (s), 85 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow.

Duke of Edinburgh, 500 bales cotton, Kunoo & Co.; 400 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 1 bale hemp, David Sassoon & Co.; 7 packages silk, Mowjeebhoy Gangjee; 3 cases bar silver, Forbes & Co.; 280 pieces and 9 bundles E. teeth, Woosman Bawanjee.

Baroda (s), 54 packages cotton seed, Hassun Noor Mohomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda, (s), 39 bales cotton, Herjee Nagsee & Co.; 50 bales cotton; Planque, Vinay & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 57 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Sumatra (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Davina, 93 cases broken glass, Hasun Noor Mohomed.

JANUARY 21ST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Collingwood (s), 500 bags soft sugar, Hajee Juckeria Hajee Hamed; 943 bags soft sugar, Hajee Mohomed Sudik; 4,000 bundles coir yarn, Hurreedass Nanjee; 265 bales cotton, Govindram Jaigopall; 133 bales cotton, Hurgovan Madowjee.

Bennington, 40 bales cotton, Goolam Huson Fazul & Co.; 51 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Nanjee; 118 bales cotton, Vishrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 1,000 bundles galls, Vullubjee Jairam; 51 bales cotton, Visram Vagjee; 50 bales wool, Lalljee Mooljee.

Milbanke (s), 15 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 25 bales wool, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 25 bales wool, Goolamhusen Nanjeebhoy; 300 bundles galls, Runsordass Canjee; 15 bales kuscus roots, Jacob Allarachia.

Daphne, 103 bales cotton, Bhewrow Bhugajee.

Baroda (s), 50 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum.

Khimjee Oodowjee, 100 bales cotton, Bhewrow Bhugajee; 37 bales cotton, Sagurmal Surdarmul; 150 bales cotton, Gunesdass Nursingdass; 70 bales cotton, Lalljee Samjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda (s), 50 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

NOTICE.—MRS. MACARTNEY FILGATE will be happy to receive VISITORS at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, from 5 to 7 o'clock P.M.

T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Captain,
Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.
Government House, Parell, 18th January 1871.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HON'BLE the GOVERNOR will HOLD a LEVEE at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at the Town Hall.

GENTLEMEN purposing to attend are requested to bring two Cards, with their names legibly written thereon, one to be delivered to the attendant at the door, and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

FULL DRESS.

R. GRAHAM MAYNE, Captain,
Officiating Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 18th January 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WALLACE—November 27th, at South Kensington, Edward Rowland, the eldest child of Major and Mrs. R. H. Wallace, aged 6 years and 6 months.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GILLESPIE—COLLIE—January 18th, at Ahmednuggur, by the Rev. G. Miller, Roman Catholic Chaplain, Mr. N. Gillespie, Post Master, to Miss Catherine Collins.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GAHAN—January 9th, at Berhampore, the wife of Captain J. B. Gahan, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BROADWAY—BRICE—January 11th, at the Baptist Mission Chapel, Dinapore, by the Rev. D. P. Broadway, Mr. Ph. Broadway, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, to Miss Jemima Brice, fifth daughter of the late Rev. N. Brice, of Dinapore.

DEATH.

AVIET—January 16th, at his residence, No. 77, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, Mr. George Aviet, late Senior Interpreter and Translator of Oriental Languages in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Calcutta, aged 70 years 5 months and 6 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

TAYLOR—January 15th, at Nungumbaukum the wife of Captain James Best Taylor, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LEWIS—January 16th, at Bangalore, Ethel Mary, infant daughter of the Rev. E. Lewis, of Bellary.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

MONK—January 15th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. R. Monk, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GOULDSBURY—MARTIN—January 10th, at Christ Church, Bhauapho e, by the Rev. A. A. Norrish, Dudley E. Gouldsbury, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, 57th Regiment N. I, to Marian M. A. Martin, young st daughter of the late W. Martin, Esq.

O'CONNOR SHAW—January 16th, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. F. C. Fegan, John O'Connor, to Theresa, widow of the late T. H. Shaw.

INCE—KELLY—January 12th, at Loodiana, by the Marriage Registrar, Surgeon John Ince, M.D., G vil Surgeon of Loodiana, to Kate Montgomerie, relict of the late F. A. Kelly, Esq., District Superintendent of Police.

BALDERSTON—SPENCER—January 16th, at Moolt an, by the Rev. H. D. James, M.A., Archdall Alexander, Esq., 109th Regiment, to Emily, youngest daughter of Henry Spencer, Esq., Manager of the Punjab Bank, Limited, Mooltan Branch.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1871.

THE great war which has stirred the passions and touched the intellect of the western world so deeply, has moved a Calcutta Reviewer to consider the military institutions of India by the light of French defeat and German victory. The article stands in the forefront of the Review, is very suggestive, and apparently the work of a soldier. Without endorsing all the opinions of the writer, we agree with his object, and admire the spirit in which he regards this portion of the British Empire, a spirit the opposite of that which is the soul of the cant produced and adored by the new school. It is gratifying, in these degenerate days, to light upon a writer who regards the force *in* India, not only as part of the great force of the whole Empire, but as *the* part which is to sustain and defend imperial interests beyond the boundaries of our sway; who is not afraid to contemplate the likelihood that Indian troops may have to fight in Egypt and Asia Minor, as well as on the Indus; and who looks on that employment of them as politic and just.

It did not need the continental wars, born of the hostility of Austria and France towards German Unity, to make English politicians feel the need for a re-organization of the British forces upon a broader and sounder basis. Thoughtful Englishmen have long been convinced that our military institutions should be adapted to the changed circumstances of the world, and the expediency of re-establishing, practically, a local European army in India became plainer every day. We entirely agree with the Reviewer that England must have two systems—a home defensive force adequate to all emergencies, and an army for foreign service, that these must be made to fit the one into the other, and that the Indian portion of the foreign service corps must be to all intents and purposes mainly local. This will become manifest the moment the military question is seriously grappled with, since the English people will not stand long terms of service in the colonies, and India cannot pay for the perpetual passing and re-passing of short-service men between Bombay and the British Channel. In many other respects, also, is a Local European Army highly desirable; but it will be through the question of expense that the Home Government will come to recognize the expediency of restoring what was so hastily destroyed. On the other branch of the subject, the organization of the native army, we heartily join the reviewer in his attack on irregularism—which is chiefly seen in its organization, in the tenacity with which old parade forms are retained, in the reduction of English leadership to a minimum, all true allegations; and not seen in any attempt to rival French or Prussian systems of drill. But when the writer says that "Irregularism has gone down in France before the Mobile Regularism of Prussia," he runs the risk of creating an erroneous impression and lays himself open to attack, for there was not in the French armies anything analagous to the irregular system as reduced to the perfection of absurdity in India. As far as officers are concerned there were more in a French than there were in a Prussian regiment, and of course more in a British infantry regiment than in any similar body throughout the wide world. Irregularism in India must be tried without reference to the war now in progress, because, on neither side, can anything so ridiculous be found. We may also venture to think that the writer has erred in comparing the Indian to the Continental armies on the point of mobility. He cannot seriously contend that in India we should have corps d'armée which could be put down *anywhere*, with as much rapidity and in as great or even relatively as great force as the French or Prussian armies. In order to rival either we should have to keep up a force little short of a million of men, and increase our railways to an extent beyond the dreams of the most sanguine narrow-gauge Projector among us. To compare the movement of concentration on the Rhine with our little points upon the frontier, exalt the promptitude and magnitude of the first and laugh at the slowness and exiguity of the second is to create a wrong impression. But if it is meant that brigades or divisions in India should always be ready to move at a moment's notice, we entirely agree with the reviewer. In that respect, as well as in all others, the Indian army stands in terrible need of a thorough reform. But at the best there must be frequent delay in striking a blow, because the distances are so immense, and because no dislocation of the forces could be made to meet all cases. Nevertheless, we need not go on as we do now, acting as if we were thoroughly convinced that the Quakers are right, that the Age of Peace has come, that the army in India—except as a machine for providing places and extorting salaries from the treasury—is a fifth rate consideration, something kept up for form's sake, but totally out of place in this golden age of Universities, High Courts, Narrow-gauge railways and Native Newspapers. The army, what there is of it, ought to be effective, well armed and equipped, adequately officered, posted judiciously, placed under a soldier Minister of War, the absurd and profligate commands of Madras and Bombay being abolished; and, as far as possible the guns, arms, equipments, ammunition, stores, clothing, should be made in India, so that India should become self-dependent, and the strong arm of British power from the Cape of Good Hope to the Yellow Sea, from the Gulf to the Euxine.

In the hope that the article in the *Calcutta Review* will help to rouse the Government of India, here and at home, out of the fool's paradise into which the outcries of the men of progress and the projectors and adventurers of all sorts have lured them, we have given it this brief notice and endorsement. There are many points on which we should like to enlarge; but we may venture to extract the following paragraph for the sake of the broad views it expresses, and its thorough English spirit, wherein it stands out in honourable contrast to the flourishing Quaker school. "Year by year the possible fields of warfare on which the Anglo-Indian army may be called upon to contend, are multiplied; they already include China, Persia, and the Arabian and Persian coasts,—fields where, as on the borders of the Empire, it is only likely to be called upon to meet a barbarous or ill-organized enemy. But suggestions have been put forward in influential quarters which would largely extend the area of its operations. The discussion as to whether Indian soldiers should not be used in New Zealand, though fruitless, is indicative of the tendency of English statesmen to regard the Indian army as an integral part of the imperial strength, to be used freely wherever it can be used with comparative ease and with good effect. Even, however, if it be asserted that sepoys will never be sent to the colonies, they are none the less likely to be called on to meet a European, or a highly organized enemy. Were it ever again necessary to defend Egypt, an Indian contingent might have to encounter Turcos and Zouaves, or highly-trained European troops; or if it should be desirable to coerce the Khedive into a proper regard for the interests of his suzerain, an Indian contingent would then have to meet a native African force organized on a French model and of admitted merit. Of the contingency of a war with Russia, it is only sufficient to say that it could scarcely be waged by England without adding to the experience of war gained by the Indian army. A quarrel with France would probably lead to an expedition from India against Saigon, whilst a dispute with Russia might result in the organization of an attack on the Amoor settlements, a stirring up of strife in Central Asia, or a material support to Persia or the Turkish power in Armenia. One thing is clear. The successive expeditions to Persia, China, Egypt and Abyssinia, have convinced English statesmen of the value of the Indian army. If it be admitted that Britain is bound to protect India at all hazards, it must also be admitted that India is bound to repay the obligation, and to use her resources to protect such imperial interests as fall within the legitimate sphere of her influence." It is not because money is withheld that the Indian army is unfit to perform its functions in relation to imperial interests. Enough, and more than enough is spent, to provide an army of the first rank. But the reason is to be found in the tendency of our rulers to believe that, for India, the age of warfare has passed, that the best thing they can do is to muddle a railway system so as to make it least suitable for military purposes, and perfect the blunder which cursed the country with the dire effects of amalgamation.

* "Looking to the many questions raised in reference to the political importance of Egypt and the Red Sea, and looking to the state of affairs in Europe, every day becoming more seriously complicated, it would be impossible that a prudent Government, charged with the preservation of interests, both public and private, so enormous as are involved in the security of India, could be insensible to the duty of maintaining its military defences in an efficient state. For certain it is, if ever we are to have another European war (and how long that may be no one will venture to say), yet, come when it may, it is certain that in the altered state of things, we may expect operations in India and against India to form no small element in such a war."—*Speech of the Right Honourable James Wilson, in the Legislative Council of India, the 21st April 1869.*

H. M. S. FORTE with Rear Admiral Cockburn on board arrived in the Hooghly on the 19th instant.

SIR COLLEY SCOTLAND, the Madras Chief Justice, has gone on a sea trip to Calcutta, for the benefit of his health. Mr. Justice Holloway acts for him.

COLONEL JAMES YOUNG has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in the Saugor distict, and Colonel S. Stallard to the command of the Artillery at Feruzepore.

IT is stated that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has, in submitting the Report of the Land Cess Committee to the Government of India, recommended a salt tax for local purposes.

"INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION" is responsible for the following:—

The Crown Princess of Prussia wrote and asked Princess Beatrice what she would like as a birthday present? Beatrice replied, "Bismarck's head on a charger." Fact!!

MR. T. H. COWIE will resign the Calcutta Advocate Generalship from March next, when the learned gentleman becomes entitled to his pension. It is considered highly probable that Mr. J. Graham will be Mr. Cowie's successor.

SEVERAL changes are said by the "Indian Daily News" to be in contemplation in the Military Finance Department. Amongst others, and the first, Major Bruce will be relieved for the present from Madras, either by an official from Bengal or Bombay.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA has made some change in his tour of inspection. Instead of going as far east as Cachar he will go north and visit Debrooghuri Upper Assam, and will probably not return to Calcutta before about the end of February.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. G. ROBINSON, Bombay Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate;—one year and twenty-two days under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868, and the remainder, under para. 2 of G. O. No. 472 of 1870.

THE trial of Ameer Khan in the Magistrate's Court at Patna has been fixed for the 20th instant. The following gentlemen of the Calcutta Bar, viz., Mr. Graham, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Evans, Mr. Macrae, Mr. Lingham, and Mr. Macgregor, have been retained for the defence of Ameer Khan.

WITH the approval of the Viceroy in Council, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab has suggested that, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Lieutenant-Governor of the province, civil officers and officers of the Punjab Frontier Force shall wear mourning for one month, until, that is, the 15th February next.

THE Duke of Argyll ranks in the English peerage only as Baron Sundridge, in virtue of which title he sits in the House of Lords. The "Pioneer" would not be surprised if the Marquis of Lorne's marriage to the Princess Louise leads to the Duke's considerable elevation as an English peer.

THE paragraph of the "Madrs Times," with regard to the result of the Gilbert court-martial, is as follows. It makes no allusion to the intended (or expected) reference of the case to the Horse Guards:—

"We learn by telegram that a court-martial has found Ensign Gilbert guilty of the charge brought against him, and has sentenced him to be cashiered; and that the Commander-in-Chief in India has confirmed the finding and the sentence."

COL. C. F. FORDYCE, C. B., has been gazetted Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras. Mr. Garstin, whom he succeeds, has been appointed to act as Collector of Madras. Lieut. Col. N. G. Campbell, B.A., succeeds Col. Fordyce as Military Secretary to H. E. Col. A. C. Silver is gazetted officiating Secretary to the Madras Government in the Military Department, during Gen. Wilde's leave to Europe.

A CALCUTTA contemporary says that the Government of India, in the Military Department, has referred all the correspondence, on the subject of road steamers, which are now being experimentally introduced in India, for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, who has been requested to give an expression of His Excellency's opinion as to their applicability for military purposes.

THE Financial Commissionership of Oudh is abolished. Colonel Barrow, C. B., the late incumbent, having succeeded Mr. Davies as Chief Commissioner, his former appointment will not be filled up, and a saving of Rs. 36,000 a year is thus effected. It is presumed by the "Englishman" that the change is rendered possible by the more minute supervision which the New Department of Revenue and Agriculture will bring upon local questions of revenue in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

TABLE-TURNING and spirit-rapping are puzzling the natives of Lahore. Accordingly the president of the Anjuman-i-Punjab has circulated a notice convening a meeting for the discussion of the mystery. "Considerable and increasing excitement," says the notice, "is prevailing. It seems to be the duty of the Anjuman to take this opportunity of inviting all opponents of popular delusions, whether of imposture or self-deception, to meet with the view of expressing their opinions on the subject."

WITH reference to a Financial Order of the Supreme Government, the Government of Bombay has appointed Mr. W. G. Pedder to enquire into the whole question mooted in the order, regarding the illicit manufacture of salt in that presidency. The abovementioned officer has been desired by the Bombay Government to send in, as early as practicable after the completion of his enquiries, a report which, together with the opinion of the local Government, will be shortly submitted to the Government of India.

AN appeal has been made by the Rev. David Seth Nahapiet, Incumbent of the Armenian Church, Dacca, in behalf of the Armenians of Julpha, Ispahan, who have been severely stricken by the famine prevailing for some time back in parts of the Shah of Persia's dominions. The Armenian Archbishop of Julpha testifies to the sufferings of the impoverished Armenians of that place, a Christian community far removed from sympathy and "dying of the slow torture of starvation." The Agent, Bank of Bengal, Dacca, and the Editor of the "Bengal Times," Dacca, have consented to receive subscriptions.

It is probable, says "Indian Public Opinion," that Mr. Davies may stay a little longer in Lahore than was at first anticipated, in order to allow time for Sir William Merewether to reach Dera Ghazi for the intended conference on border matters. The "Pioneer" says—"The Murrees and Bhoogtees, although by the death of Sir Henry Durand they have renewed for a short time their lease of turbulent life, must expect to see his successor and Sir William Merewether in conference for their suppression before the next month is over."

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT has given its sanction to the retention in India of all soldiers sentenced to penal servitude for insubordination, to undergo the punishment in military cells or prisons in this country. There are, we learn from the "Englishman," at this instant awaiting passage to England "some 13 misguided men who, in the vain hope of escaping from India and military discipline, have allowed themselves to commit overt acts of insubordination, of which criminal folly they will now have ample time for repentance during long years of hateful labour in an Indian military prison."

THE "Examiner" understands that "something like a serious conspiracy against the liberty of the Godavery River, is now afoot in Government House, Calcutta. Colonel Keating, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who has just been visiting the upper waters of that most independent river, is at present a guest of Lord Mayo's, as is also, we believe, Colonel Haig, D. P. W., Secretary to the Central Provinces Government, who accompanied Colonel Keating in his visit to the turbulent steam, profoundly secret measures to coerce which into navigability are, it is said, now being matured under the domed roof of the winter retreat of the Viceroy. We understand that Colonel Haig is immediately to be appointed to the charge of the Godavery Works."

PASSENGERS FROM LIVERPOOL.

THE s. s. ORLANDO, 1,104 tons, Captain F. Dossor, arrived yesterday from London via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Lieut and Mrs Horsburg, Mr Heath, Mr Morgan, Mr Wenden, Colonel Anderson, Mrs Anderson and child, Miss McLeod, Mrs Nuttal, Miss Kirk, Mr. McComb, Sir H and Lady Green, Captain and Mrs Pennington and child, Captain and Mrs Wilkinson and child, Rev Mr Windsor and Mrs Windsor, Miss Slade, Mrs. and Miss Cullen, Miss Davidson, Mrs Blackman, Mrs Beyts, Mr Pollexfen, Mr Fletcher, Mr Browne, Mr Alle-, Mr and Mrs Lumsden and child, Mrs Bowles, Lieut and Mrs Rowlandson and child, Mrs Cousens, Mr and Mrs Glass and two children, Mr and Mrs Clarke and child, Mrs Derry and three children, Miss Brenner, Mrs Robottom and child, Mrs Jones, Mr Marshall, Mr Moller, and Mr Walge.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE Bombay local committee to further the objects of the next International Exhibition in London, met in the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of definitely selecting and purchasing the articles submitted by the sub-committee. There were present H. E. Sir A. Spencer, Commander-in-Chief (in the chair), the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Dr. Bhau Daji; Colonel J. A. Ballard, Colonel Kennedy, Captain Hancock, Professor Oxenham, and Messrs. C. R. Ovans (Honorary Secretary), F. F. Lidderdale, J. A. Forbes, G. W. Terry, and F. F. Arbuthnott. H. E. the Governor and party drove down to the Town Hall and inspected the collection during the time the committee was present. The committee first inspected the articles submitted by the committee and which were laid out in the Town Hall for selection. A fine collection it is, and no doubt when the specimens from the provinces have all come to hand, the collection will well represent the industries of the presidency. The articles purchased by the sub-committee were inspected and noted, and then a general meeting was held. The following report was submitted by the Honorary Secretary and adopted by the meeting:—

"The committee are aware from papers which have been circulated that since their last meeting not only has the sanction of the Supreme Government been granted for the expenditure of Rs. 12,000, but intimation by telegram has been received to the effect that the maximum grant of Rs. 20,000 asked for by the committee has been strongly recommended, and will in all probability be sanctioned. The collection of goods purchased in Bombay, now on view for inspection, is so far complete, and the sub-committee trust that, considering the very limited time which was placed at their disposal, it will meet with the general committee's approval. The general committee will observe that certain articles have been purchased in Bombay, which ought legitimately to have been bought in the provinces; but in securing them, the sub-committee have acted on the advice of the provincial officers, viz., that as there was no time to order such, the best class of certain ready made goods would be found in the Bombay market. The best thanks of the sub-committee are especially due to Sir Wm. Merewether for his most cordial assistance. In other parts of the Presidency also the sub-committee have met with due support. The only obstacle now in the way is the uncertainty as to the maximum grant, which of course is a great impediment, but it is hoped that any have may trial a telegram sanctioning the sum required to complete the exhibition."

It was also resolved to hold an exhibition of all the collection in Bombay, and as it was considered undesirable to delay too long, having in view the view the delicate packing that remains to be accomplished, the date was fixed as "on or before the 10th proximo." The exact day was, however, left to be named by the sub-committee, but with a suggestion that the exhibition should fall on the same day as the Races or any similar public event.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

* LONDON, 18TH JANUARY.

It is reported that a perfect agreement exists concerning the points to be discussed at the adjourned meeting of the Conference.

Alencon has been occupied by the Germans.

Montbeliard has been occupied by General Bourbaki.

* This telegram has been delayed in transmission.

LONDON, 20TH JANUARY.

General Chanzy has been reinforced by 50,000 troops from Norts (sic.)

The Germans have been dislodged from Gien and pushed back on Montargis by General Le Compte.

During the retreat of the French army near Le Mans 20,000 more prisoners were captured. The French retreated on Alencon and Laval.

The fire from the German batteries has reached the Bridge St. Michel across the Seine.

The French have unmasked additional batteries on the south side of Paris.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Delhi left Aden for Bombay at 3 A.M. on Saturday the 21st inst.

LONDON, 18TH JANUARY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day show a downward tendency.

Fair Dhollera 6¼d.

At the periodical biddings to-day for Government Bills on India £399,000 were allotted to Calcutta, none to Madras, and £1,000 to Bombay. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 10d. Tenders at 1s. 10¼d. received 66 per cent.

LONDON, 19TH JANUARY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 6s. 3/8d.

The Bank of England Returns show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ...£12,437,500, Dec. £62,500.
Bills discounted .....£16,187,500, Dec. £562,500.
Bullion.....£22,000,000, Dec. £125,000.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S LEVEE.

THE following gentlemen were presented to H. E. Sir Augustus A. Spencer, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, at the levée held by His Excellency at the Camp on Friday last:—

F F Arbuthnott
Captain Baker, R E
Colonel Ballard, R E
Captain Bamber, 41st Regiment
H Birdwood, C S
Dr Bruce
Captain Budd, R A
Ensign A N Burns, 49th Regt
Dr Butler

Captain Sir J Campbell, R A
Lieutenant Carew, I N
Captain Cason
Major Clarke, R A
G W Cockburn
Lieutenant E B Coke, R A
Major Collier
Surgeon Cook, M D
Major Corban, 49th Regiment

Dr Davey
Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson
Lieut Des'Barres, 49th Foot
Captain C M Ducat, S C

H C Foss, D I General
Lieutenant Fox, 4th Foot
Captain Fraser
Colonel Fuller, R A

Hon Mr Justice Gibbs
Surgeon Major Gilbert
Lieutenant Glass, R A
Quartermaster Graham, R A
Colonel Green
Captain Gavegan

Colonel Hailes, R A
T S Hallet
Captain Hancock, R E
Lieutenant-Colonel Hassard
Colonel Hatch, R A
Lieutenant Colonel Henry, R A
Lieutenant R Heslet, R A
Lieutenant W B Hogg, R A
Captain Hoskins

Captain Jacob, 19th Regiment

Captain Keays, Staff Corps
Colonel Kennedy, R E

Surgeon James Lalor
Colonel Leckie
Hon Mr Justice Lloyd
Captain Lyons, Marine Batt

J Macfarlane, C S
Capt Maslan, Brigade Major
Major Mauger, R E

which the French infantry advanced; and the result is that the Germans have been forced to begin the bombardment of this new French position.

On the north, too, the Parisians have pushed their way forwards so as to make travelling from Chelles to Jouerse very awkward for the besiegers; and on the west there is so much activity in raising new batteries round Mont Valerien going on, that the camp "shave" at Versailles is that Trochu intends to yield the city, compelling the Prussians to feed the people, and himself retire with his army into the great western fortress. Whatever may happen ultimately, there is not much chance of such an event happening at present. If we may believe a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who has interviewed Count Chandordy at Bordeaux, General Trochu affirms that the supply of provisions in Paris is sufficient to allow the city to hold out till the 25th of March; and, without being over-sanguine, one may assume that King William will be shelled out of Versailles long before that date.

There has been a good deal of fuss made this week about "another insult to the British flag" committed by the Prussians, who have seized and sunk some English colliers below Rouen, after firing on the crews and robbing them of their property. But insults to the British flag are so common now-a-days that no one heeds them much. Parliament will meet in another month, and then there may come a day of reckoning for a Ministry which is sworn to let Prussia do what she likes on the Continent. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to note the complete change in the temper of the people. The War Radicals, who demand that England should interfere to save France by sending an army to the Continent, gain fresh recruits every day. You will see in the *Daily News* this week a letter from M'Cullough Torrens, headed "What are we waiting for?"—advocating this very policy—and, though people think it the proper thing to do to sneer at Mr. Merriman, it only wants a man of good political position to ask the Lord Mayor for the Guildhall to hold a public meeting in to advocate a war in support of France, and we should all follow his lead. But the Ministry hangs back, because Mr. Lowe now sways the Cabinet, and his great ambition is to reduce England to the level of Holland as a European power, Mr. Gladstone detesting war so much that he is easily led away by the selfish and brutal "common sense" of his Chancellor of the Exchequer. Then there are a goodly number of Englishmen whose knowledge of modern history begins with the great French Revolution and ends with the battle of Waterloo. In their eyes a French Republic is necessarily an establishment anarchy which proscribes and slays all that is good and noble in France, and wages war against all other States. Count Bismarck, who has studied national weaknesses, adroitly took advantage of this prejudice of ours at the beginning of the war to persuade us that the Bonapartes are but the creatures of that Revolution, which is bent on upsetting everywhere the ancient order of things; and, since the Empire was overthrown, and it has suited his views to try to make a fresh bargain with Napoleon, he has spared no pains to convince us that France is the scourge of Christendom, and that all civilized societies are interested in preventing the continuance of the noblest and most heroic resistance ever opposed by an oppressed nation to a rapacious and merciless enemy. It takes a long time to awaken the British nation, but we are now gradually coming to our senses. We begin to remember that the German Empire, which has been revived at Versailles, inherited the evil traditions as well as the titles of Imperial Rome, and was remarkable—as the annals of Italy can tell—for an overbearing foreign policy and an insatiate love of conquest. We recall, too, the history of Prussia for the last two hundred years, and more especially since her destinies have been guided by a statesman who knew how to turn the desire of the Germans for unity to the sole profit of the House of Hohenzollern. We note the manners of the people and the fruits of the culture of which they boast. We see that political and social progress owes nothing to Prussia, while the vital spark of liberty could not be extinguished in France even by the Empire. The self-reliance and public spirit of the French people have made France—with her rulers and her army captive, remains greater and prouder than ever in her adversity. Cut off the heads of the chief men in the Prussian army, and the whole system would tumble to pieces, and the nation, untrained to habits of free thought and self respect, become an inert and helpless mass. The true ally of Prussia is not England, but Russia; and this Bismarck understood when he began the intimate connexion between the two arbitrarily governed Northern Powers by concluding the secret treaty which obtained for Russia the active co-operation of Prussia in putting down the Polish insurrection of 1863. From that time the policy of the two Powers has been identical—having for its objects to humble Western Europe, and to make Prussian supreme in Germany and Russia in the East. All this we are beginning to understand now, and you hear English Liberals asking one another whether Lord Palmerston was not, after all, in the right, when he took the alliance with France as the cardinal principle of his foreign policy, and eagerly acknowledged the French Empire, because he believed Napoleon would see the advantage of that cordial agreement between France and England which Louis Philippe's Ministers thought highly of. What we feel now that we are standing alone in the world. France, it is even said, refuses, and rightly refuses, to play a part in that stupendous farce which is to be performed in London next week—the conference on the Eastern Question. England has let her fight by herself for her national existence; and why should she put herself out of the way to aid in carrying out English designs in the East?

J. M. M.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 17th January.

THE latest telegram known here is that of 13th inst., quoting fair Dhollera at Liverpool 6¼d. Market drooping; politics unsettled.

The past fortnight has been an unexpectedly quiet one in this district, and with the exception of 50 candies Sawginned and 100 candies Compta, the former at Rs. 206, the latter at Rs. 185, usual terms, at Carwar; no other purchases have been made on European account either here or on the Coast.

We quote Sawginned Rs. 206, Compta Rs. 185, f. o. b. Carwar, usual terms.

Sales by natives in Bombay to European houses are reported to the extent of fifteen hundred candies of Sawginned at Rs. 205, in docras, at Colaba less 3½ per cent., for delivery within a month, and purchases in fulfilment of these contracts are being made in Compta. We consider our quotations decidedly preferable both as regards price and quality, as the worst descriptions of cotton are sent from here to native buyers who are not particular about quality, so long as they can buy cheap, the better class of cotton being reserved for European selection either here or at Carwar.

Some excellent Compta is now procurable here, free from seed, at Rs. 185, and we could deliver 2—300 candies at Carwar within a month; nothing like it is to be got in Bombay, as the growers of it send it to Bellary for the Madras market in preference to Bombay, if they cannot sell it on the spot.

The price of new Sawginned has advanced to Rs. 200, and there is a very good demand on native account.

We have had the most unusual weather during the past week. For some days a perfect hurricane has been blowing from the south-east, succeeded at the time of writing by very heavy cold rain, without thunder, which has been pouring incessantly for some hours, and there is every appearance of much more coming, as it seems to be general all over the black plain. This will do an inestimable amount of good to the cotton plants, but the wheat will be entirely ruined, and the unthrashed jowaree in the fields seriously damaged.

The shipments from Compta are as follows:—

	Sawginned.	Compta.
To Bombay from 29th Dec. to 4th Jan. ..... docras.	2,112	573
Previously reported ..... "	10,095	2,499
	12,207	2,982
To Carwar, from 29th Dec. to 4th Jan. ..... "	0	0
Previously reported ..... "	790	33
	790	33
Total docras.....	12,997	3,015

The shipments from Carwar are as follows:—

	Sawginned.		Compta.	
	Bales.	Docras.	Bales.	Docras.
To Bombay from 29th Dec. to 11th Jan ..	246	192	40	0
Previously reported....	3,296	916	348	314
Total.....	3,542	1,108	388	314

EXCHANGE—unaltered.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

THE *Edinburgh Courant* reports a meeting of those favourable to an alteration of the law of patronage in the Church of Scotland, which was held in Edinburgh on Wednesday (Dec. 28). It was presided over by the Lord Provost, and the speakers included his lordship, Mr. Gordon, M.P., and Mr. Dalrymple, M.P. Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the present law of patronage had been a productive of serious evils to the Church and to the country; that a strong desire existed that the communicants of a parish should have a prevailing voice in the selection of their minister, and that it was of great importance to bring the law into harmony with this desire by the abolition of the present law of patronage; and that such a change would produce the best effects on the ecclesiastical relations, and on the moral and religious condition of the people of Scotland. It was also agreed that petitions in accordance with the resolutions adopted should be presented to both Houses of Parliament.

CONSERVANCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The drainage report of Mr. Scoble's Commission will shortly be submitted for discussion by the Bench of Justices, and as this report embraces conservancy as a whole, including drainage in its integrity and water supply partially, the most vital sanitary interests of the city are involved in the subject. In his report for the last quarter of 1870, the Health Officer has availed himself of the opportunity to publish his views on the system of conservancy proper for Bombay, and it may be permitted me to offer a few remarks on the considerations which that report involves.

1. *Water Supply.*—The Health Officer recommends "30 gallons per head for a million and a-half of people," or nearly 60 gallons per head of the estimated present population. Vehar, it is said, "yields about 10 gallons per head to the present population." The lowest estimate which has yet been made for an additional water supply for Bombay in any of the proposed schemes is three lacs of rupees for every gallon per head of present population. Deducting from the proposed 30 gallons per head for a million and a-half of population the 10 gallons that Vehar now yields to 8,00,000 of population, and there remains to be supplied about 40 gallons per head of the existing population. On the estimates of cost already furnished for additional water-supply, 120 lacs of rupees, or nearly a million and a-quarter sterling, would be required to provide the city with the quantity of water demanded by the Health Officer, or let us take the even figures of £1,000,000. It is as much as the city can do at present to pay the interest on the loan incurred on account of the Vehar Water Works, and although it is true that these water works were badly executed and outrageously financed, the financial difficulty stares us in the face and will continue to do so until this generation has passed away. In considering any scheme of additional water-supply for Bombay, the limit of our power to raise water-loans must be remembered. I am aware that the Health Officer makes his demand for more water on the grounds of the necessities of public health, but in this question he occupies the double position of Sanitary Officer and Justice of the Peace. Having decided the quantity of water required for the city in the first capacity, he will be required to show how it can be provided in the second.

I admit to the fullest extent the general doctrine of an ample supply of pure water for purposes of health, and when pushed by Colonel Trevor on the question of the probable ill effects that would arise from a very abundant supply of water in my examination before Mr. Scoble's Commission, I replied that as far my knowledge went the history of the water supply of cities was in favour of an ample quantity, and I had no reason to believe that a large supply would be injurious. The highest estimate of the quantity of water required for Bombay given before the Commission was fourteen gallons per head of population. Admitting, then, the general doctrine of an ample supply of pure water for purposes of health, the recommendation of the Health Officer refers to the special case of a particular city, and here the general doctrine must be practically applied with due regard to every local circumstance and condition. Unless this is done the question is carried into the aerial regions in which dreaming individuals are said to build castles, and there comes the probability that the proposer of an impracticable water scheme will fall into disfavour.

If the estimate of fourteen gallons per head of population which was given to the Commission as sufficient for domestic purposes was correct, or nearly so, then the quantity of water demanded by the Health Officer would leave about thirty-six gallons per head of existing population for flushing the drains of his proposed sewerage system, and the proportion of water available for drains would be nearly as 3 to 1 for domestic purposes. But if on the most charitable estimate the required water supply is equally divided between the city and its sewers, and if the cost of the whole water-supply may be represented by eight lacs of rupees per annum, the question arises, "Is this city in a financial condition to pay four lacs of rupees per annum for flushing the sewers?" If the proposed sewerage system is to cost anything like three or four lacs of rupees per annum, for keeping the sewers clean by flushing with pure water, I do not think that the Justices are prepared to let the city suffer from this process of "oxydation," the more especially as the night soil will require removal by hand, a sufficiently expensive process in itself.

I have not in this letter considered the views of those who think that this city should and could pay ten lacs of rupees per annum for its water. If anybody can provide this sum I have no objection to a 40, 50, or 60 gallon scheme for Bombay, though I confess that if my water rate were increased to Rs. 200 per annum, which it would be under that proposal, I should feel disposed to stigmatize the infliction as an act of legal extortion. I should fair better under a water rate of one rupee per head of population, but alas for the poor on whom the burden would fall! Under this rate I would get my water-supply for about Rs. 20 per annum or one-fourth of my present rate, but I would feel that poorer people than myself were not only paying the difference between my present rate and that proposed, but the difference also between the new rate and the enhanced cost of the whole supply of the city.

In this question of an increased water-supply for the city it may be asked that if 30 gallons per head is considered just sufficient for a city with a drainage from which night-soil is excluded, what quantity would be considered sufficient if night-soil was admitted into the sewers? Again, under the recommendation to provide the existing population with an available supply of about 50 gallons of water per head, suppose that quantity to be delivered daily, then, inasmuch as the chief run of liquid sewage takes place during eight of the twenty-four hours of the day, it becomes a question of hydraulics whether the drains which Captain Tulloch is about to propose could receive the quantity of water demanded by the Health Officer. If 50 gallons per head are not to be delivered until the population increases, so that the proposed quantity shall amount to 30 gallons per head, why is the unnecessary provision demanded, especially under the existing unfortunate circumstances connected the Vehar Water Works debt?

It is unnecessary that I should now say any more about our additional water-supply; when there is a scheme placed before the Bench of Justices I hope it will be calculated on a more moderate estimate than that proposed by the Health Officer. In concluding my remarks on the first part of the conservancy recommendation of the Health Officer, I desire to add that it was my intention to devote a little time to the other divisions of the subject, such as drainage, removal of night-soil, ventilation of sewers, &c., but as this letter has already extended beyond ordinary length, I hope to be able to economize another hour for their consideration at an early opportunity.—I am, &c.,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 20th January.

THE GUNS FOR INDIA.

WE understand that the Special Committee which was appointed some few months ago to consider the most suitable guns for Indian use has recommended the exclusive adoption of muzzle-loading guns of seven different calibres: 1.—Wrought-iron muzzle-loading 10-inch rifled guns, for turret ships. 2.—Wrought-iron muzzle-loading 9-inch rifled guns, for coast defences. 3.—Converted cast-iron Palliser guns, 68 or 56 pounders, converted to 80 or 64 pounders, rifled, for secondary coast defences. 4.—Converted cast-iron Palliser guns, 24 and 18 pounders converted to 40 pounders, rifled, for guns of position and siege trains. 5.—20-pounder guns (of bronze, if it be found possible to convert the existing 9-pounder 10 cwt. bronze smooth bores), for heavy field batteries. 6.—New 9-pounders (of bronze, if that material should ultimately prove satisfactory; if not, of wrought-iron lined with steel), for field batteries and horse artillery. 7.—7-pounder guns (probably bronze) for mountain batteries. This system of guns and projectiles will be one which will combine efficiency with simplicity in a high degree; and it has this further to recommend it, that it can be introduced at a very inconsiderable expense and in a very short time, thanks to the facilities of production which Major Palliser's system of conversion affords. The carriages for these Palliser guns are also ready to hand. The ammunition will be obtained at Cossipore. It is contemplated, we believe, to withdraw any breech-loading guns which may have been supplied to India, and to replace them with muzzle-loading guns of one of the above mentioned calibres. Active measures are now being taken to press forward the Indian armaments.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 30.

THE ladies of Saigon have adopted a Zouave costume. It is called by them a *custome d'excursion* and is intended for sea-side wear. According to the *Siam Daily Advertiser*, "over a white serge petticoat, reaching barely to the knee, a yet briefer dress is drawn, while over a fascinating pair of Polish boots fall in luxuriant folds an equally fascinating pair of Zouave inexpressibles. A hussar jacket, a bewitching forget-me-not gloves of the description worn by Her Majesty's household troops, complete the ravishing *ensemble*."

A COMMITTEE has been appointed, with Captain Beaumont, R.E., M.P., as president, and Lieutenant Grove, R.E., and Mr. Abel, F.R.S., as members, to carry out experiments on the utilization of balloons for reconnoitring purposes. The former experiments on this subject, which were carried out at Woolwich and elsewhere a few years ago, were not attended with any useful results, and we believe the attempts which have been made during the present war to reconnoitre with balloons—an application not to be confused with the use of balloons for postal purposes—have not been more satisfactory. But the Americans on several occasions employed balloons to reconnoitre with fair success, and Captain Beaumont's committee may be able to throw some new light upon a subject which it certainly seems worth while to work out.—*Pall Mall Gazette* Dec. 30.

BOMBAY.

FINES IN MUNICIPAL CASES.—Mr. Showell on Friday disposed of fifty-five Municipal cases, and the fines inflicted therein amounted to Rs. 410.

BOMBAY CITY MISSION.—We have to remind readers that the annual general meeting of the Bombay City Mission is to be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to-day at 5 P.M., and that the attendance of the public is invited.

COMMITTAL TO THE SESSIONS.—The Chief Magistrate of Police committed on Saturday a Hindoo lad, aged about eighteen years, named Tullock Padma, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of house-breaking by night and theft of ornaments, of the value of Rs. 1,356, the property of Luckma Raja and Company, Marwaries.

PRISON DIET.—We understand that a proposal to change the dietary scales of the Presidency Jails is under consideration. It is expected that the present allowance of food will be considerably reduced, and a large saving thereby effected. This must be an unpleasant look out for a bad class of Jacks, who have so often shown a fondness for the Bombay Jail.

MUNICIPAL CASES.—On Friday Mulloo Reghoo was charged at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Showell with keeping a shop for the sale of firewood without a license from the Municipal Commissioner and was fined Rs. 10.—Mahomed Adam was charged with keeping a place for cleaning and washing wool without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 15.

ASSESSMENT ON GRANT BUILDINGS.—With reference to the report which appeared in Friday's paper, we are requested to say that we were incorrect in stating that the Court of Petty Sessions reduced the valuation which had been fixed by the assessor on the Grant Buildings from Rs. 48,000 to Rs. 36,000. This property was assessed for the year 1871 at the same amount that it was in 1870, namely Rs. 48,000 gross. An appeal was made last year against the valuation of Rs. 48,000, but it was dismissed by the Court; and when the Court found a similar appeal was made this year, they expressed an opinion that although the law might permit the assessor to assess the property on the principle he had done, some allowance should be made this year, seeing that rents were decreasing, and suggested that the case should be settled out of Court, which was done, the parties agreeing to the gross assessment being fixed at Rs. 40,000.

ENTICING AWAY A WOMAN.—Last week Dewjee Sunwar laid the following information before Mr. Showell against two Hindoo women, who were charged with enticing away his wife and with theft. Complainant said—"I am employed in the *Government Gazette* printing office and live at Byculla. I know one Bhooghee and one Luxmee, women. On a Monday, about eleven days ago, I went to my work at 7 o'clock in the morning, leaving my wife Chimee alone in the house. When I returned home at 5 P.M. I found her missing from the house. On making enquiries I learnt from one Babajee Gowlee that the aforesaid Bhooghee and Luxmee and my wife had left the house together. The day before yesterday I saw my wife Chimee in the house of the said Bhooghee and Luxmee. I did not speak to her. When my wife Chimee left my house she had ornaments on her person of the value of Rs. 46. After she had left I found my box broken, and other ornaments, of the value of Rs. 25, missing. I was married to the said Chimee at Byculla about two years ago, and she came to live with me about six months ago. I charge the said Bhooghee and Luxmee with enticing away my said wife, and with theft of the aforesaid ornaments, and pray that they may be apprehended and dealt with according to law." The magistrate granted the application.

"TOWAGE" OR "SALVAGE" OF THE MULA?

THE dispute regarding the bringing back of the s. s. Mula to Bombay in August last is at present before the High Court, a suit having been brought by Messrs. Rubbatino and Co., owners of the s. s. India to recover compensation from the owner of the s. s. Mula. It may be recollected that the India on her first passage from Bombay to Suez had to return from near Aden owing to her supply of coals failing. She replenished her bunkers and set out for Europe again on the 9th August, but returned yet another time to Bombay a few days after, bringing in tow the s. s. Mula. The compensation was at once a matter of dispute, but it was settled in Chambers of the High Court that the value of the ship and cargo should be fixed at Rs. 3,45,500, and that the Mula should be released on a deposit of Rs. 30,000 being made to abide the result of a suit at that time issued. The case came on before the Chief Justice at the High Court on Saturday last, Messrs. McCulloch and Macpherson (instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appearing for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Anstey and Starling (instructed by Messrs. Macfaclane and Skipsey) for the owner of the Mula. Mr. McCulloch in his opening statement showed that the claim was based on a representation of the officer of the Mula, who boarded the India to the effect that the ship was in danger and on the demand thereafter by the captain for assistance as he considered his steamer absolutely required it. The plaintiffs claimed that salvage and not towage should be allowed and that they should receive heavy compensation—as they had acted only for the sake of humanity and had sustained much loss from the delay, the return of passage money, and harm to the reputation of their line of steamers. Mr. Bellelli has been sworn as Italian interpreter, and the case, in which the chief legal point is as to whether the case is one of salvage or towage, will likely occupy the Court some time.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP DINAPORE, 1,047 tons, Captain John Wilson arrived on Saturday from Cardiff with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE SHIP ROYAL VISITOR, 1,220 tons, Captain W. Green, arrived on Saturday from the Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and cocoanuts. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, arrived on Saturday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Stewart, 66th Regiment, Mr. Bust, and thirty-three deck passengers.

THE S. S. ELPHINSTONE, Captain Raffin, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Goa with a general cargo. She also brought Mr. Parrett and 18 of the crew of the s. s. General Outram, 33 men, from wrecked pattimars, and Mr. Gunputrao Bhasker and 90 deck passengers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS.

THE Company's steamer Apis left Trieste for Bombay, via the Suez Canal, on the 19th instant, and is advertised to be despatched from Bombay to Trieste on or about the 20th February.

The steamer Oreste, which left Bombay on the evening of the 21st ult., reached Suez early on the morning of the 5th instant, and started from Port Said for Trieste on the 7th instant.

A PARSEE DIVORCE CASE.

IN or about February 1870, Bomanjee Framjee Motafuramna had filed a plaint in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court against his wife Jeeloobaee, daughter of Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bengally, in which he prayed for a divorce, on ground of adultery. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Warden and the delegates, and the latter unanimously gave a verdict in plaintiff's favour, with liberty to remarry. The defendant Jeeloobaee, not being satisfied with the decision of the Matrimonial Court, filed an appeal in the High Court. At the sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on Friday, the case was disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill. Mr. Venayekrao Hurrychund appeared on behalf of the appellant; Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw and Mr. Atmaram Juggonath for the respondent. After hearing the arguments of the respective advocates of the parties, the learned Judges confirmed the decision of the Matrimonial Court, and ordered that the appellant Jeeloobaee should pay the costs of the appeal.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 22nd Jan., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 21st Jan., 6-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 21st Jan., 8-5 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 21st Jan., 10-21 P.M.; via Turkey, 21st Jan., 8-10 P.M. From America via Russia, 20th Jan., 4 29 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land Company (Limited) was held on Friday afternoon for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the meeting on the 4th instant, and of considering a proposal by the directors with regard to Mr. Dickson's services. There was a large attendance of shareholders.

Mr. Smith (formerly chairman of the directors) after reading the notice convening the meeting said that as he had ceased to be a shareholder in this company, he could not, he regretted to say, have the honour of presiding over this meeting, and he had also to tell the shareholders that none of the remaining directors of the company, Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Mr. Tapidass Vurzdass, and Mr. Dyal Ruttonsey, wished to preside. It would therefore be necessary that they should in the first place appoint a chairman.

Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey then proposed, and Mr. Jehanghier Hormusjee seconded the motion, that Mr. Manisty should take the chair.

Mr. Manisty took the chair on this motion being passed by the meeting, and in opening the business said—Although, gentlemen, I could not take the chair as a director, inasmuch as I have resigned the office of director of the company, I have no objection to do so as a shareholder. I believe the notice convening the meeting has been already read to you, and you will see from that notice that, in addition to the ordinary business of confirming the resolutions of last meeting, there is another resolution which you will have to consider, and that is—"That Mr. Dickson, the company's manager, be remunerated for his services from 1st February 1867 to 31st August 1869, during which time he received no salary from the company." Now, gentlemen, the reason for doing that is simply this, that when Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. took over the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company from the former secretaries and treasurers, the company had in hand only Rs. 3,968, namely, in cash Rs. 1,868 and deposited in the Oriental Bank Rs. 2,100. The liabilities at that time, I may tell you, were something enormous. I have not a full list before me at present, but I may tell you that they were not less than five lakhs of rupees: in fact, in such a state of impecuniosity was the company that from month to month it was impossible for the secretaries and treasurers to provide for the actual current expenses out of the funds of the company, and in such a state was the company that upon one occasion the sheriff's bailiff, at the instance of an execution creditor, came into the office of the secretaries and treasurers, and attached not only the books and property of the company, but also other books and property in charge of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., which of course put the secretaries and treasurers to very considerable inconvenience. I only mention that to show in what a state of impecuniosity and pecuniary difficulty the company was. Mr. Dickson was then made manager of the company, but for that he received no remuneration, and the directors at that time told him that his services should be afterwards recognized as soon as the company should be in a more flourishing state. It could not have been contemplated that when it was so the management would be taken from Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. As the directors told Mr. Dickson through Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. that when the company was relieved from its difficulties he should be remunerated, he served the company upon that understanding. The work Mr. Dickson performed was without doubt very arduous, and, as you must admit, was most valuable to the company. I will instance one case which those who were shareholders at the time will remember. Amongst the assets of the company were a number of claims upon shares which had been forfeited, and you know that it was extremely difficult, especially at that time, to obtain payment of any of these claims. A list was made out, and it was the opinion of the directors that if Rs. 50,000 could be obtained for the purchase of the whole it would be a very good sum. Mr. Dickson opposed that most strenuously, although he was fully aware how much hard work the collection of these sums would entail and that a sale would be by far the easiest way of getting rid of this difficult work. He stated that he was sure that by hard work and strict attention he could make more than Rs. 50,000. The directors knowing how valuable were his opinions did not sell these claims at the price which had been at first proposed, and the result was that instead of Rs. 59,000, a sum of upwards of Rs. 1,11,000 was realized for the company. Now after that I am sure you must admit that Mr. Dickson has done valuable service to the company. I should also mention that Mr. Tapidass, who from his valuable local information was able to afford Mr. Dickson perhaps the best advice and assistance he could possibly obtain, strongly advised Mr. Dickson to collect these debts, and Mr. Dickson was, as I have mentioned, able by hard work and conscientious attention to his duties to verify the suggestions offered by Mr. Tapidass and so obtained for the company the amount I have named. But not only was that list to be worked out, but from the fact of the company being in such difficulty there was a great deal of arduous work to be done—there were creditors to be met and arrangements to be made for carrying on the business. Those difficulties were smoothed over, the thing was well worked up, and now Ritchie, Steuart and Co. are able to hand over the affairs of the company in the position they are in to-day. I do not now at all go into what Ritchie, Steuart and Co. have done for this company, but, whatever they have done, they know and you know how valuable it is to have an honest and able servant working under you. The affairs of the company, as I said before, were in a very miserable state when Ritchie, Steuart and Co. received charge. The assets of the company in hand were about Rs. 4,000 and the debts were upwards of five lakhs; they now hand it over free from debt and with Rs. 3,75,000 on hand. Now, gentlemen, you all must know that that has not been done without a very considerable amount of work, and you all being natives must know what temptations must have been placed before Mr. Dickson while he was getting in the outstanding claims. Up to this time no person can say that whatever it has been thought just should be taken from any one debtor of the company has not been obtained. One instance I may mention to you—a debtor of the company thought that by thrusting money upon Mr. Dickson he would be able to make a more favourable settlement, but he retreated from the office somewhat astonished to find that the money was not received, and a ruler was sent at his head instead of his money being taken. I hope that will occur also in the future management of this company. I have thus stated to you a few of the matters which the directors think entitle Mr. Dickson to consideration at your hands for the time during which he served for nothing, because the company could pay nothing. Therefore, gentlemen, the directors propose, and I have much pleasure in proposing, and Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey will second the proposition,—"That the thanks of the company be given to Mr. James Dickson for his valuable services extending over a period of nearly four years, during two years and seven months of which he received no remuneration, and that he be asked to accept the sum of Rs. 5,000."

A native shareholder here asked what was the number of shares which the committee had proposed to sell for Rs. 50,000.

The Chairman replied that he was not prepared to state that. A reference to the books would answer such questions, but he could not go into all these details. His object was to show Mr. Dickson's services, and he thought he had stated enough for that purpose. He could not provide himself with all the figures and did not care to do so, but at all events there was now Rs. 3,71,000 on hand, and, as he had stated, Mr. Dickson had served the company for thirty-one months without remuneration, and therefore the sum of Rs. 5,000 was surely a very small one for these services. It was however for the shareholders to consider the proposal and express their opinion upon it.

In the course of a long talk in the vernacular,

Mr. Chubildass Purmanundass rose and said that some of the shareholders seemed not to appreciate the services of a gentleman who had laboured so long for nothing, and thought that no reward should be made to him. But he thought that, even if they did not go to the extent of giving Rs. 5,000, it would be an injustice to a man who had discharged his duties honestly if he were not paid; and he therefore proposed that the sum to be given should be Rs. 2,500.

A protracted row here ensued, but ultimately Mr. Ramjee Madhowjee moved, and Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee seconded, that the sum should be Rs. 2,000.

The Chairman then put the amendment to the meeting, when by the show of hands it was clearly lost, but as it appeared that even persons who had advocated that no remuneration should be given were holding up their hands, he had the question explained in the vernacular and called for another show of hands, and by that the amendment was carried, and so the proposition by the directors was lost.

A Shareholder remarked that this was a preliminary step to spending the three lacs the chairman had spoken of.

The Chairman replied that if all the money was spent as well as this Rs. 2,000, he did not think the shareholders would have cause to find fault.

The Shareholder—All the money will go (A laugh).

Mr. Ramjee Madhowjee then moved and Mr. Allarukhia Sowjee seconded a motion that the resolutions passed at last meeting should be confirmed. The first of these was to the effect that [illegible] be excluded from the articles of association of the company. The clause was as follows—"Subject to the control and under the direction of the board of directors, the business of the company shall be conducted, managed, and kept by a mercantile firm in Bombay, who shall be styled the secretaries and treasurers, or by a paid secretary or manager, or partly by one and partly by the other, but until it shall be otherwise fixed by a general meeting of the shareholders it shall be managed by secretaries and treasurers." The resolution further provided that the following should be substituted for the above clause:—"Subject to the control and under the directions of the board of directors, the business of the company shall be conducted, managed, and kept by a secretary or agent or agents, and that the remuneration of such secretary, agent or agents, shall not exceed rupees five hundred per mensem without the previous sanction of a general meeting having been first had and obtained." The next resolution was that clauses 101, 102, and 103, be excluded from the articles of association of the company. The first of these clauses had provided for the appointment of Messrs. Ritchie, Stouart and Co. as secretaries and treasurers of the company, and the other two provided as follows:—"102. The remuneration to be paid to the secretaries and treasurers shall be fixed by a general meeting of the shareholders, but until it is so fixed they shall be paid the sum of rupees one thousand per mensem, for which sum they shall provide at their own expense a suitable office and a place of meeting for the company, and shall also provide clerks for keeping the books and accounts of the company, and shall themselves conduct under the direction of the board the business of the company.—103. The directors shall have power to appoint a manager to conduct the business of the company under the direction of the board and the secretaries and treasurers, and they shall also have power to define the duties to be performed by the said manager and to fix his remuneration, such remuneration not however to exceed the sum of Rs. 500 per mensem without the previous sanction of a general meeting having been first had and obtained." The third resolution was for an alteration of clause 104, taking away the power of the directors to appoint solicitors and secretaries and treasurers.

These resolutions were unanimously confirmed.

Mr. Motiram Bhuggoobhoy here rose and produced an opinion of counsel (by Mr. McCulloch) with regard to the point on which Mr. Manisty and Dr. Dallas differed at the previous meeting as to the validity of the proxies which had been handed to the directors previous to last meeting.

Several shareholders remarked that as things had passed off smoothly there was no use re-opening that matter.

The Chairman replied that the meeting should let Mr. Motiram speak if he wished, and that he was glad Mr. McCulloch's opinion had been taken.

The meeting would not hear Mr. Motiram however, but after several voices had called out thanks to the chairman, the shareholders quickly left the room.

THE MURDER OF A CHILD.

At the Fort Police Court on Friday, Laba and Tarabee, women, and Chand Mucklenbhoy, were again placed at the bar before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee, pleader, defended the second and third prisoners.

Mussoombee, woman, said—I am a married woman, and live in New Naupada. I know the three prisoners, Laba, Tarabee, and Chand. Prisoners and I live in the same house. I live as a tenant of Tarabee. I have so lived in that house for the last six months. I don't know whether she is a widow or not, but I have never seen her husband. Prisoner Chand is the servant of prisoner Tara. I remember Sunday the 27th November last. That day, about 1 P.M., Laba came into my room. She was followed by Tarabee and Bunoo, both Laba's sisters. When prisoner Laba first came into my room she said she had a pain in her abdomen. She remained in my room till 6 o'clock P.M. At about 4 o'clock Laba gave birth to a child. Neither Tarabee, Bunoo, nor I rendered Laba any assistance. I heard the child cry after it was born. I afterwards saw the prisoner Laba wrap the child in cloth, and before doing so she pressed its throat tight. In consequence of this the child ceased to breathe and died. After wrapping it up in the cloth she kept it by her on the floor. I left the room first, leaving the other three women behind me and went in again about 6 P.M. Prisoner Laba was alone then. I saw Laba leave my room. She left alone. Tarabee's room is opposite mine, divided by a passage three feet wide. My husband returned that day at 7 P.M., when I gave him his food. He took it in the room of prisoner Chand. After I had taken my supper I went into Tarabee's room. Tarabee called my husband in. Laba was not then there. Tarabee said to my husband, "Take away the body of the child and bury it." The body of the child was then in my room. My husband took away the child and left the house. I know Khairoo, who is now in Court. He occupies a room just over mine.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The magistrate acquitted Tarabee and Chand, and committed Laba for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ROBBERY IN THE FORT.

ON the night of the 14th November last a number of thieves entered the shop of Mahadev Narayen Shapoorker, situated in the Bazaar Gate Street, broke open a box, and abstracted therefrom forty-five silver ingots, two gold ingots, one gold neck chain, currency notes, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,835-4-6. Bhana Pitamber and six others were arrested by the police on or about the 5th December. The accused were placed on Saturday before the Chief Magistrate, and four of them were charged with house-breaking by night and theft, one with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence, and the rest with receiving stolen propeety.

Pallonjee Cursetjee said—I am a moonim in the employ of Mahadev Narayen Shapoorker, whose place of business is in the Bazaar Gate Street. On the 14th November last, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, I looked up the shop on the second storey, and went to my house in Shapoorjee Shuett Chuckla. In consequence of what I heard from a man, who came to call me, I went to the shop next morning about 7 o'clock, when I found the shop-doors on the ground and first floors broken open. I immediately went upstairs to the first storey and examined the box in which I left the cash with some pieces of gold and silver. I found the box was broken open and I missed a bag which contained Rs. 2,000 in silver;—also forty-five pieces of China silver of the value of Rs. 1,468-9-6, and also two pieces of China gold, of the value of Rs. 1,041-11. I then went to Sorabjee Byramjee, police jemadar, in the Fort, and told him that the shop had been broken open and property stolen as above described during the night. The jemadar and a European constable, also some other policemen, came to the shop and examined it, and spoke to the people who were living in the house about this robbery. They said they knew nothing about it. The police then went away; and on the 5th of December last, police peon No. 194 C, brought to me prisoners Bhana Pittamber, Morjee Soba, and Moorly Jaitha. The last named prisoner said in my presence that prisoners Bhana and Morjee had done this business. The policeman then took all three of them away and I went with them to Khan Saheb Aokbar Ally. Withoo jemadar was with us. We also went to the Mazagon Police Office. On the 7th December I was present at Khan Saheb's house near the jail, when prisoner Bhana said to police jemadar Withoo, "I will give up my share." Withoo jemadar said, "Very well, produce it then." Bhana said, "Come along with me to a house in Girgaum." We went there. When we got to the house Bhana said to a woman who was there, "Produce the things I gave you." The woman then went to a well in the front compound of the house and dug up, in the presence of the police and myself, these two gold ingots, a gold chain, and a gold neck ornament. These things were handed over by the woman to the police jemadar. I recognised the gold ingots as part of the property stolen from our shop. Prisoner Bhana then went to another part of the same compound and dug out of the ground there this copper pot and handed it to the jemadar

MADRAS RACES, 1871.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

It was a pleasant morning after the shower, and people could reach the course without a thick covering of Mount Road dust. The attendance was fair. The first race was

THE CORINTHIAN STAKES.—Rs. 200. A handicap for all horses. Entrance, Rs. 40. H. F. To close and name the 14th January, and declared to start the day before the race. G. R. ¾ mile. There were five starters, namely, Mr. Dawlish's b aus g Grandmaster, 11st.; Mr. Merry's br aus m Blue Belle, 10st. 3lb.; The Confederate's b aus m Zoe (aged,) 10st.; Capt. Blair's g aus m Sultana (aged,) 9st. 12lbs.; Mr. Beaver's ch aus g Red Lancer, 9st.

It was a good start, but Sultana lagged behind and let her competitors get well off before she really began her running. In so short a race, this was almost fatal to her chances of winning; and the result showed that but for such a contretemps her chances were good. The other four horses kept well together, and Sultana rapidly gained upon them. On coming round the corner Grandmaster was leading, with Sultana coming through the ruck. In the straight from the corner to the winning post Sultana put on a splendid spurt, and with a little more distance would undoubtedly have run Grandmaster hard. As it was, the latter horse won by less than a length, though rather easily. In a lottery of Rs. 3,190, Grandmaster sold for Rs. 630, Sultana Rs. 320, Blue Belle Rs. 190, Zoe Rs. 120, and Red Lancer Rs. 35.

Grandmaster	1
Sultana	2
Blue Belle	3

Time—1 min. 25 secs.

THE MADRAS HANDICAP.—Rs. 1,000. For all horses. To close and name on the 17th November. Handicap to be published on the 17th December. Top weight 10st. 7 lbs. A sweepstakes of Rs. 200. For all horses declared to start the day before the race, half forfeit; and only 20 Rs. forfeit if declared not to start on the 23rd December. One mile and a-half and a distance. A winner of one race above 300 Rs. value, after the publication of the handicap, to carry 5 lbs.; of two, 9 lbs.; three or more, 12 lbs. extra. The winner of the Governor's Cup during this meeting to carry a special additional penalty of 5 lbs. The highest weight accepting to be raised to the top weight of the hanpicap and the others in proportion if the stewards think proper. There were three starters, namely, Mr. Miller's br aus g Melbourne, 10st. 7lb.; Mr. Maunsell's b aus g Salem Scudder, 8st. 7lb.; Mr. H. Graham's r aus g Warrior, 8st. 7lbs.

Warrior was the hot favourite for this race, and fetched Rs. 1,120, against Salem Scudder Rs. 510 and Melbourne Rs. 220, in a lottery of Rs. 3,750. Melbourne ran beautifully for rather more than half the distance, but again he began to bleed very slightly at the nose, and his rider ceased to urge him. The race was therefore between Warrior and Salem Scudder, and the former won by a length and a half.

Warrior	1
Salem Scudder	2
Melbourne	3

Time—3 mins. 12½ secs.

AUCTION STAKES.—Rs. 500. For all horses. The winner to be sold by auction after the race. Surplus above the selling price to go to the fund.

Rs. 600—7st.

4lbs. added for every 200 Rs. value up to Rs. 3,000. Entrance, Rs. 100. To close and name at noon on the day before the race. One mile.

H. H. Maharajah of Vizianagram's b aus g Lantern, Rs. 2,000, 8st. 11lbs. Mr. Bullen's br aus g Hunting Horn, Rs. 1,600, 8st. 3lbs.; Captain Hatchell's b aus g King William, Rs. 1,600, 8st. 3lbs.; Mr. Miller's br aus g Comet, Rs. 1,400, 7st. 13lbs.; Mr. Shaw's br aus f Zenobia, Rs 1,400, 7st. 13lbs.

The lottery amounted to Rs. 3,330, and the prices fetched by the horses were—Lantern Rs. 910, Hunting Horn Rs. 230, Zenobia Rs. 60, Comet Rs. 50, and King William Rs. 10. It was a bad start for Lantern, who let his competitors leave him a good way behind; but he soon began to gain upon them, and easily came in first. Every one was pleased to see the Maharajah carry off the stakes, but there arose a question of validity that the stewards had to determine. Calton had, it seems, ridden a pound or so heavier than he had declared, and the stewards decided that by racing law he was disfranced. This was undoubtedly hard luck for the Maharajah. His horse had won the race with a heavier weight than he was bound to carry, and for this he lost all claim to the honour or the profit of his victory! The stewards therefore placed the horses thus—

Hunting Horn	1
Zenobia	2
Comet	3

Time—1 min. 53 secs.

HANDICAP STEEPLE CHASE.—For all horses. Rs. 250, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20. Rs. 20 forfeit. To close and name January 14th and declare to start the day before the race. Steeple Chase Course. Four started, namely, Mr. Hartigan's ch w g Japes, 21st. 11lb., ridden by the owner; H. H. Maharajah of Vizianagram's b w g Dreadnought, 11st. 5lbs., ridden by Clarke; Mr. Smythe's ch w g Guy Fawkes, 11st. 8lb., ridden by Maunsell; Capt. Robinson's g w m Clarion, ridden by the owner.

There were two lotteries for the steeple chase. In one amounting to Rs. 3,110, Japes fetched Rs. 500, Dreadnought Rs. 500, Guy Fawkes Rs. 100, and Clarion Rs. 10. In the other of Rs. 3,260, Japes fetched Rs. 500, Dreadnought Rs. 800, Guy Fawkes Rs. 30, and Clarion Rs. 30. Over the first three leaps all the horses went beautifully together, but at the fourth Clarion persistently refused, and Guy Fawkes refused long enough to throw him far in the rear of the two other horses. At the ditch Dreadnought fell, and before his rider could get into the saddle again Guy Fawkes had overhauled him. Japes seems to have got over the course without accident of any kind and won easily.

Japes	1
Guy Fawkes	2

THE NURSING ROW CUP.—Value Rs. 500, presented by G. L. Nursing Row, Esq. A handicap for all Arabs. Entrance Rs. 100. H. F. To close and name on 14th January, and declared to start the day before the race. 2½ miles. Three ran:—Mr. Nursing Row's b a h Emerald, 6st. 6lb.; Mr. Murry's g a h Selim 9st.; Mr. Beaver's ch a h Seringapatam, 8st. 6lb.

In a lottery of Rs. 3,300, Emerald fetched Rs. 1,000 Selim Rs. 620, and Seringapatam Rs. 280. This was a splendid race, and Seringapatam won by a head.

Seringapatam	1
Selim	2
Emerald	3

Time—4 mins. 40 secs.

Madras Times.

LORD MAYO'S COLLECTION OF INDIAN FAUNA.

TIGERS has been for some little time deposited at Mr. Ward's, the naturalist of Wigmore-street, a very valuable collection of natural-historical objects illustrative of the fauna, ornithology, &c., of India. Some portion of these valuable acquisitions, principally birds and some insects, were brought to this country by the Countess of Mayo, and have been carefully set up, some in natural and others in fancy forms, under her personal direction. There is special skill exhibited in the formation of some magnificent birds into screens. For instance, spreading out in graceful amplitude is the giant Argus pheasant of Sumatra, which, superb in plumage, has a great peculiarity, not known to exist in any other bird in nature. The "eyes" with which it is dotted, and from which it takes its name, though in appearance convex, are in fact perfectly flat. Therein alike are the Moonal pheasant of the Himalayas, the Polyplectrum pheasant of Sumatra, while an owl of the Himalayas is moulded into a tasteful and useful reading screen. There are specimens of the buffalo of Central India, which has the largest horns, and the bison of the same district, which is the largest in stature and fiercest in disposition of its kind. Then there is another kind of fire-screen which consists of enclosures of plate-glass, framed in and supported by bamboos in gilding, within which are grouped, in infinite variety of plumage, bright with colour, a number of the birds of India, some common, other scarce, but all beautiful. The specimens which were to be seen by a visitor yesterday are only a small part of a very large collection which has been removed from Wigmore-street, while considerable additions are expected to be made, the attention of Lord and Lady Mayo being still directed to the accumulation of these illustrations of Indian natural history.—*Telegraph*, Dec. 24.

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

THE greatest engineering work of the great century of engineering has at last been accomplished. The Mont Cenis Tunnel is perhaps a more wonderful triumph of genius and perseverance than the Atlantic Telegraph or the Suez Canal. Its length is seven miles and three-fifths, it is twenty-six feet and a quarter in width, and nineteen feet eight inches in height, and will carry a double line of rails from France, under the Alps, to Italy. The tunnel, which is of course unfinished as yet, has been cut by atmospheric machinery through the solid rock, schist, limestone, and quartz, the air which moved the chisels escaping from its compression to supply the lungs of the workmen. The work has been sixteen years in progress, without reckoning the time spent in preliminary investigations; it has been carried on continuously from 1861 till now. The railway up the Susa valley will now, before long, carry its passengers straight through from Fourneaux to Bardonèche, and it will be possible to go from Paris to Milan without climbing an Alpine pass, or even changing the railway carriage. So far as railway transit is concerned, there are therefore no more Alps. The great mountain chain has been finally removed. This immense work has been carried out under vast difficulties. There could be no shafts as in deep mining, which pierce our little English hills, and all the *débris* had to be carried back to the entrance. It was begun at both ends, and the workmen who thus started seven miles apart, with a mountain chain between them, have met as accurately as though there had been but a hill to pierce. As a triumph of engineering skill, we must mark this work as one of the new wonders of the world. *Daily News*, Dec. 27.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BARDONECHE, Dec. 25, 4.15 P.M.

THE last diaphragm has just been bored exactly in the middle of the Mont Cenis tunnel amid repeated cries from one side to the other of "Long live Italy."

WHEN His Highness the Rajah of Kolapore presented the prizes to the 7th Dumfrieshire Volunteer Company in August last, he said that as he would not be at Langholm next year he wished to leave some token in the shape of a cup to be shot for on such occasions as Major Malcolm might propose. The cup has been received. It is of solid silver, large, massive, chastely and appropriately ornamented, of great value, and bears the following inscription:—"Presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Kolapore as a Challenge Cup to the Eskdale Rifle Volunteers.—15th August, 1870."

PLOT AMONG FRENCH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

THE *Allgemeine Zeitung* states that the French prisoners in the Rhine provinces—Cologne, Coblentz, and Mayence—numbering 60,000, plotted an outbreak on the night of Christmas Day. They proposed to fall on their few guards at a given signal, disarm and kill them, and then, scattering fire and sword on their way, hasten to the French frontier, where they calculated on assistance, especially in Alsace. The military and police authorities had, however, timely warning, and on the 24th brought up considerable reinforcements of infantry and artillery. At Cologne 10,000 troops were posted in the barracks, ready to march out at the first beat of the drum. No outbreak, however, was attempted. At Coblentz a chest arrived, addressed to a French officer, which proved to contain five six-barrelled revolvers and a dagger, concealed in articles of clothing. On the 19th two officers escaped from Dusseldorf, and a number of Mobiles recently attempted to escape from the Saxon fortress of Königstein, having constructed a rope out of towels. They were, however, detected in the act. One consequence of these attempts must be the removal of numbers of the prisoners to less eligible places of residence in the eastern and northern parts of Germany. A prisoner of war who effects his escape is always sure of the respect of his comrades, provided he has not compromised his honour by a breach of his pledged word, which no one need give if he intends to reserve to himself the natural right of self-defence.—*Daily News*, Dec. 30.

GENERAL TROCHÜ'S SUPPOSED PLANS.

ANOTHER French work is also attracting much attention. The constructions about Mont Valérien have acquired such an extension that they can no longer be explained on the assumption that they are an ordinary addition to the defences of Paris, and some of the Correspondents at Versailles have formed a theory as to their significance. General Trochu, it is supposed, is forming a vast entrenched camp under the guns of Fort Valérien, in which he intends to retire when Paris is all but starved, and the population is becoming troublesome. The fort is in itself a little town; it is safe from the enemy's fire, and it commands Paris. Day after day long convoys of carts go along the road from Courbevoie to the rear of the fort, as if heavily laden, and returning briskly, as if light. The labour bestowed on the entrenchments and their extent indicate some large scheme. About 800 metres to the W.N.W. of Valérien there is a windmill, which is the centre of one great redoubt. There is another still larger—to the south of the Mill Battery, and beyond it to the south, again—that is, nearer to the German position—is yet another work, with its front defended by rifle pits. These entrenched positions can cover a very large force. It is affirmed that the Germans intend to try the "metal" of the French guns and their own by opening fire on various points which appear assailable. Supposing that General Trochu's intention has been rightly divined by the Correspondents, the question arises whether the General would, under given circumstances, find it practicable to separate the interests of his army, or any portion of it, from that of the population, and occupy Valérien, while the people of Paris, armed and unarmed, were left to starve. Marshal Bazaine and General Coffinières tried at Metz to give practical effect to a distinction of this kind. But the Germans, confessing the impregnability of the fortifications, and relying solely upon their power to enforce a strict blockade, refused to recognise it, and Metz surrendered. If the time should arrive when General Trochu will be no longer able to feed Paris, the Germans will certainly not release him from his responsibility for the population while he holds adverse possession of a single fort. —*Daily News*, Dec. 28.

COUNT BISMARCK'S NOTE TO AUSTRIA.

THE following circular note has been addressed by Count Bismarck to the Ambassador of the North German Confederation, Baron Schweinitz, at Vienna:—

"Versailles, Dec. 14.

"Your Excellency,—The well-known treaties concluded by the North German Confederation with the South German States, which have been signed here at Versailles jointly with Bavaria, Baden, and Hesse, and at Berlin with Wurtemburg, have through the recent negociations at Berlin, wherein all these states gave expression to their mutual adhesion, been so far brought to an issue that they may now be submitted to the South German Chambers.

"Not only regard for the Treaty of Prague, by which Prussia and Austro-Hungary came to an understanding as to their mutual views of the then expected re-arrangement of German affairs, but also the desire to cultivate relations with this powerful and friendly neighbouring State, which would be in accordance with the past and with the sentiments and requirements of both nations, induce me to explain to the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government the standpoint which the Government of his Majesty the King is now occupying in connection with the reorganisation of Germany.

"In the treaty concluded on the 27th August, 1866, expression is given to the anticipation that the German Governments south of the Maine would unite in a confederacy which, apart from its own independent position, would also enter into closer national bonds with the North German Confederation.

"The realisation of this anticipation was left to those Governments, as neither of the contracting parties could be justified or bound by the treaty to prescribe to the sovereign South German States the nature of their future relations to each other. The South German States have on their part omitted to realise the aspirations shadowed forth in the Treaty of Prague. They have endeavoured to propitiate the prospective national closer relations with North Germany by the Zollverein and other mutual covenants.

"That these institutions should result in the present treaties, and in the constitution of a New German Federation through the sheer force of national sentiment, evoked by an unexpected French attack, lay beyond the scope of human calculation. It could not be expected that North Germany should stunt or discountenance this development, which was not brought about by us, but whose roots lay in the history and the spirit of the German people. Nor does the Imperial Government of Austria, as we well know from the reports of your Excellency, expect or demand that the stipulations of the Treaty of Prague should retard the development of the German neighbouring States. The Imperial Government will look forward to the new state of things in Germany with the full confidence that all members of the new German Bund, and especially the King, my august master, are animated by the desire to maintain and to foster such friendly relations between Germany and the neighbouring Austro-Hungarian State as are necessary for their common interests and their mutual spiritual and material intercourse.

"The Confederate Governments, on their part, are confident that this desire is shared by the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The impending realisation of the national aspirations and requirements of the German people will give to the further development of Germany a persistency and a security which may be greeted by all Europe, and especially by the countries adjacent to Germany, not only without anxiety, but with satisfaction. The unfettered development of material interests connecting the countries and peoples so manifold ties cannot but react beneficially on our political relations.

"We may confidently hope that Germany and Austro-Hungary will look upon each other with sentiments of mutual good-will, and go hand in hand to promote the well-being and the prosperity of both countries.

"As soon as the fundamental treaties of the new Federation will have been ratified by all parties concerned, I shall enable your Excellency to notify the same officially to the Imperial Chancellor.

"I respectfully request that your Excellency will read this communication to the Imperial Chancellor, and hand him a copy of the same.

"VON BISMARCK,

"His Excellency Baron Schweinitz, Vienna."

LIFE IN PARIS.

FROM THE DIARY OF "THE BESIEGED RESIDENT."

PARIS, Dec. 18.

PRISONERS have before now endeavoured to while away their long hours of captivity by watching spiders making their webs. I can understand this. In the dreary monotony of this dreariest of sieges a spider would be an event. But alas, the spider is outside, and we are the fly caught in his toils. Never did time hang so heavy on human beings as it hangs on us. Every day seems to have twice the usual number of hours. I have ceased to wind up my watch for many a week. I get tired of looking at it; and whether it is ten in the morning or two in the afternoon is much the same to me; almost everyone has ceased to shave; they say that a razor so near their throats would be too great a temptation. Some have married to avoid active service, others to pass the time. "When I knew that there was an army between my wife and myself," observed a cynic to me yesterday, "I rejoiced, but even the society of my wife would be better than this." There is a hideous old woman, like unto one of Macbeth's witches, who makes my bed. I had a horrible feeling that some day or other I should marry her, and I have been considerably relieved by discovering that she has a husband and several olive branches. Here is my day. In the morning the boots comes to call me. He announces that a number of deaths which have taken place in the hotel during the night. If there are many he is pleased, as he considers it credible to the establishment. He then relieves his feelings by shaking his fist in the direction of Versailles, and exit growling "Canaille de Bismarck." I get up. I have breakfast—horses, *café au lait*—the *lait* chalk and water. The portion of horse about two square inches of the noble quadruped; then I buy a dozen newspapers, and after having read them, discover that they contain nothing new. This brings me to about 11 o'clock. Friends drop in, or I drop in on friends. We discuss how long it is to last—if friends are French we agree that we are sublime. At one o'clock get into the circular railroad, and go to one or other of the city gates. After a discussion with the National Guards on duty pass through. Potter about for a couple of hours at the outposts; try with glass to make out Prussians; look at bombs bursting; creep along the trenches; and wade knee deep in mud through the fields. The Prussians, who have grown of late malevolent even towards civilians, occasionally send a ball far over one's head. They always fire too high. French soldiers are generally cooking food. They are anxious for news, and know nothing about what is going on. As a rule they relate the episode of some *combat d'avant-poste* which took place the day before. The episodes never vary. 5 p.m.—Get back home; talk to doctors about interesting surgical operations; then drop in upon some official to interview him about what is doing. Official usually first mysterious, then communicative, not to say loquacious, and abuses most people except himself. 7 p.m.—Dinner at a restaurant; conversation general; almost everyone in uniform. Still the old subjects—How long will it last? Why does not Gambetta write more clearly? How sublime we are; what a fool everyone else is. Food scanty, but peculiar. At Voisins to-day the bill of fare was ass, horse, and English wolf from the Zoological Garden. A Scotchman informed me that this latter was a fox of his native land, and patriotically gorged himself with it. I tried it, and not being a Scotchman, found it horrible, and fell back upon the patient ass. After dinner, potter on the Boulevards under the dispiriting influence of petroleum; go home and read a book. 12 p.m.—Bed. They nail up the coffins in the room just over mine every night, and the tap, tap, tap, as they drive in the nails, is the pleasing music which lulls me to sleep. Now, I ask, after having endured this sort of thing day after day for three months, can I be expected to admire Geist, Germany, or Mr. Matthew Arnold? I sigh for a revolution, for a bombardment, for an assault, for anything which would give us a day's excitement.—*Daily News.*

BATTLE OF PONT-NOYELLES.

[FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."]

HEAD-QUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, AMIENS, Dec. 24.

THE great festive season of the year has come. All England is merry-making. Every family has its rendezvous, and bright faces, blazing fires, groaning tables, mirth and laughter are to be seen and heard on every side. So it is in England; let me describe a somewhat different picture in France.

I have already told you the position of the armies, French and German, when it had been definitely settled to attack the French forces under Generals Faidherbe and Le Coing. The morning of the 23rd of December was bitterly cold—the frost most intense. As we got upon our horses at eight a. m.—many of us for the last time in this world—the 15th Division, under General Kummer, crossed the Somme by some pontoon bridges near Carnon, and, leaving Rivery to the left, formed on the plateau in front of Allonville, with the cavalry of General Count Gröben on the right. The 16th Division, under General Barnakow, marched up the road to Rainneville and Pierregôt to the north of Amiens, whilst a brigade proceeded along the Somme from La Motte upon Vecquemont. General Gôben's plan was to advance upon the French position of Allonville, and Querrieux, and to make a strong demonstration on their centre and left flank, whilst General Barnakow, with the 16th Division, after arriving at Rubempre, was to wheel round, and, having first taken the villages along the extreme right, to advance upon the French position, and endeavour to turn their right flank.

Having ridden some distance out upon the Albert-road, the General and his staff dismounted, and, sending the horses to the rear, awaited the advance of the troops upon Allonville. This little village is situated upon one of those ridges of hills that lie along the east side of the valley, which stretches from Frechencourt past Querrieux to Corbie. A magnificent sight truly to behold the troops advancing. The 29th Brigade, commanded by Colonel von Boch, and composed of the 33rd and 65th Regiments, with artillery, and one squadron of the King's Hussars, marched forward on the right of the farm of Les Alençons; the 30th Brigade, with the 70th and 28th Regiments, and two batteries of artillery, advanced upon the left of Allonville, covered by a regiment of Lancers; whilst Count Gröben's Dragoons rode along the crest of the hill looking across to the heights on the other side, above Corbie. Steadily, as if on parade, marched the compact masses of infantry, the skirmishers in front, with their supports to the right and left of the Albert-road. They take possession of the woods beside Allonville; in a moment the village is occupied; still not a French soldier to be seen. Have the enemy then retreated? No; an orderly gallops up to say that the village of Querrieux, in our front, is strongly held by the French troops. We mount our horses and ride straight up to Albert. At Les Alençons there is a road which leads off to the left through the villages of Carlonette and on to the Pierregôt road. Along this galloped Captain Allborn with orders from General von Goben to the 16th Division to change front to their right flank, and, marching across between Molliens-aux-Bois and Mirvaux, to storm the French positions in the villages of Bavelincourt, Behencourt, and Frechencourt. Arrived at the Château of Bengerie, we saw the French trailleurs retiring upon Querrieux. The 29th Brigade then brought their left shoulders forward, two batteries of artillery took up position, on the right, and at ten minutes past eleven the first shot was fired by the French infantry from a windmill to the right of Querrieux. So the battle of Querrieux commenced. By twelve (noon) the village was stormed, and the French had retreated upon their position. What a position! Who would have expected Nature to have supplied to our enemies defences better than those of the best engineer? The French right rested on a wood, situated upon the brow of a range of steep hills whose right spur looks down upon Contay and Vadencourt. Drawing a line from here through the village of La Houssoye, and on to La Neuville, upon which the French left stands, you have along this whole extent an elevated plateau; and the plateau thus situated was held by 40,000 or 50,000 men, and by some sixty pieces of artillery. The position of the Prussians occupying the lower ridge opposite was anything but pleasant. The French batteries all along the plateau, especially that to the right of the village of La Houssoye, kept up a determined and well-directed fire upon Querrieux. Meantime, to right, the villages of Daours, Vecquemont, and Bussy had been taken by the Prussians, the French retiring upon their intrenched position in front of Corbie. The fighting here was also hard, for both sides appealed to the bayonet to settle the disputed possession of the villages. At two p.m. the enemy, under a heavy fire of artillery, endeavoured to retake the village of Querrieux. Hard, indeed, was the struggle between French and Germans. For nearly twenty minutes they fought actually looking into one another's eyes. But the French again retire, and again their five batteries of thirty guns open a crushing fire upon the Prussian line. Every eye is now anxiously turned to the left flank, but as yet no signs of Barnakow's division. The Prussians are very weak before Querrieux, and the reserve is ordered to move up to the left of that village. The 30th Brigade have deployed in the valley and taken a small village, into which the French are pouring a shower of shell and shrapnel from their batteries to the right of the Albert road. And now the space between Querrieux and Bengerie commences to fill with those tell-tales of an action—carts and carriages of all descriptions, bearing ghastly burdens to the rear. The British Society were represented by two waggons, which were accompanied by Colonel Cox, C.B., and Captain Uniacke, with Doctors Leslie and Goodenough. These gentlemen had taken up their quarters in a small house some quarter of a mile from Querrieux. In this house was also the Princess Salm, who, with a large apron tied round her dress, assisted Surgeon-General Basch. Fortunate it was that the English waggons were there; for they supplied blankets to cover the poor suffering soldiers, whose wounds were made still more painful by the keen biting frost and intensely cold winds. They also brought out food, which the Princess had cooked with her own hands. About this time—2.30 p.m.—the French made a strong demonstration between La Neuville and Daours. The French guns to the left of La Houssoye took ground there, whence they opened a heavy fire upon our right flank, a considerable body of troops at the same time advancing as if to retake Bussy. But Captain Fuchius's battery of horse artillery galloped to the right, unlimbered, and opened such a hot fire upon the advancing enemy, that first of all the infantry halted, then wheeled to the right about, and eventually doubled to the rear, in a most orderly manner, the French artillery quickly following their example.

QUERRIEUX, 3 P.M.

At 2·40 I rode off to the heights by St. Gratien, and as I got there the welcome sound of General Barnakow's artillery greeted my expectant ears. Soon I could see his troops advancing on the village of Frechencourt from the Contay road, and I galloped back to inform the General of this important fact. At four p.m. the 16th Division had stormed the villages of Bavelincourt, Behencourt, and Frechencourt; but their further advance was stopped by the same formidable position which had brought the 15th Division to a halt. The whole Prussian army now held a line of villages in a valley through which flows a small tributary of the Somme—which tributary formed the line of demarcation between the two armies. On the other side of this stream, a natural glacis extended to the summit of the ridge of hills occupied by the French army. Up this glacis, with 60,000 troops at the top, and fifty or sixty guns, it was both too late and too dangerous to advance; so the artillery pelted away at one another, whilst the skirmishers of both armies kept up an incessant fire—a distance of but 300 yards between them. Meantime the village of Querrieux was held by two battalions of the 33rd and the 65th Regiment. Again and again had the French tried to retake it without success. At 4.45 I entered Querrieux for the purpose of bringing some comforts to a wounded friend. Whilst I was in the house in which he lay a furious fire was opened upon the village, and my orderly came rushing up to tell me that, if we did not make haste, we should be taken prisoners, as the French had again attacked Querrieux, and the 65th were retiring. As I got to the street-door, the last sections of the 65th were slowly falling back, whilst at the other end of the village I could see the dark uniforms of the Chasseurs advancing. I made a rush at my horse, and scrambled into the saddle; but at just at that moment the French Chasseurs received a murderous fire from the 33rd, who advanced upon them from the cross streets with the bayonet, and once more drove them back pell-mell out of the village. The 33rd and 65th were now nearly destitute of ammunition, and in this fact is to be found the cause for the momentary retreat by the latter to which I have just alluded; but the gallant fellows would not give up the position so dearly bought at the price of many precious lives, and there they stood, each man in his place, determined to make cold steel take the place of ball-cartridge. It was now dark. The Prussian artillery had ceased firing, and the village of Querrieux was in flames in four places. Six companies of the 33rd Regiment determined to avenge the last attack made by the French. In the dark they stole out of the village, formed line, and at the point of the bayonet charged up to the French battery on the right of the Albert road. They had spiked two guns and taken the horses, when they were attacked by five French battalions, before whom they were forced to retire into Querrieux, the French following so closely upon them that at one moment I thought the village was lost. By this time, however, the 65th having received ammunition, drove the French back with a withering fire. And now it was 5-30. The battle of Pont-Noyelles was over, the Prussians having taken seven villages, 900 prisoners, a lieutenant-colonel, and a post captain in the navy, who was jocosely asked why he had not brought his ship with him. Their loss is between 1,000 and 1,200 killed and wounded, but at this moment it is impossible to be quite certain. The French fought uncommonly well, and great credit is due to their artillery, which was well served; but then it must be remembered the enemy greatly outnumbered the Prussian troops, and, as usual, held a magnificent position. They occupy this same position now, and, as we get upon our horses, their bugles are sounding the assembly. We ride back to Amiens, our road lighted by the blazing village of Querrieux, whilst a French battery to the left is firing a parting salvo in the darkness. The 23rd of December, 1870, will long be remembered as the day on which was fought one of the severest actions of this campaign.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 1/2	"
3	do.	1/10 7/16	"
2	do.	1/10 3/8	"
1	do.	1/10 5/16	"
On demand		1/10 1/4	"
On Scotland		1/10 3/16	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/10 1/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 1 to 2 " ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
" on other approved securities
3 Months..... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal

Do.	6 do.	3 per cent. per annum
Do.	12 do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in the Island of Bombay, the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Medical Examination free of charge.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

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64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT;
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.

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David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland.
John Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr, of Cramond.
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Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
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Baron John H. W. Deichroder.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor:
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.

AUDITOR:
George Murray, C.A.

GENERAL MANAGER:
David Smith, W.S.

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Proprietary Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of:—

1. The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to £2,203,639
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—
Life Premiums £289,387
Interest on Funds, &c. 94,217
383,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Bonuses with Profits and Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on